

Fights erupt at anti-apartheid rally

LONDON (R) — Fights broke out between police and demonstrators as an estimated 100,000 anti-apartheid protesters converged on the South African embassy here on Saturday. Eyewitnesses said at least two police were injured and a number of demonstrators arrested as trouble broke out among a small section of a crowd that had marched through London to central Trafalgar Square. They said protesters threw placards, fireworks, eggs and cans of paint at police ranks as three separate marches converged near the embassy building. South African guerrilla leader Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress (ANC), and American civil rights activist Jesse Jackson were among those who led the main march to Trafalgar Square to protest against the Pretoria government.

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Zia begins visit to Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan arrived Saturday on a three-day official visit, his first since taking office in 1977. President Hosni Mubarak, who greeted General Zia at the presidential Kubbah Palace, visited Pakistan in 1983. The two leaders were to have two rounds of talks on Sunday. Mr. Mubarak told Pakistan's state television in an interview published in Cairo that his talks would cover the Arab-Israeli conflict, the problem of Soviet-occupied Afghanistan and other international issues of common interest as well as bilateral relations. Mr. Mubarak also said Gen. Zia's efforts to set up negotiations on Afghanistan, where rebels have been fighting Soviet and government troops since the end of 1979, "may achieve good results after some time."

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King receives visiting parliamentarians

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday received Mrs. Gissel Charzat, rapporteur of the European Parliament's political committee, and reviewed with her the situation in the Middle East and Euro-Arab relations. Mrs. Charzat arrived in Amman Friday on the third leg of a fact-finding mission to the Middle East. King Hussein also received Mr. Ali Al-Salami, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), and speaker of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, and discussed with him Arab parliamentary issues and the APU's activities. The audience was attended by Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al-Fayez.

Queen receives U.S. delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday received a visiting American delegation comprising of 10 deputy governors and state representatives and briefed them on her endeavours to improve the conditions of children in Jordan. See related story on page 3

Benazir Bhutto to be freed tomorrow

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani authorities will free opposition leader Benazir Bhutto on Monday and immediately put her on a plane to Zurich, a spokesman for her banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) said on Saturday. The spokesman said Benazir Bhutto, daughter and political heir of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, would travel to France to testify to an inquiry into the death there in July of her younger brother, Shah Nawaz Bhutto. Family sources had earlier reported she would be released on Sunday.

New Soviet deputy premier named

MOSCOW (AP) — Ivan S. Silaev, minister of the Soviet aviation industry, was promoted to deputy premier on Saturday, the official news agency TASS reported. On Friday, it was announced that Ziya Nuriyev, one of 10 deputy premiers, was being retired. The deputy premiers, as well as three first deputy premiers, help oversee the day-to-day operations of the Soviet government under Premier Nikolai I. Ryzhkov. TASS said Apollon S. Sysslov will become the new minister of the aviation industry. He has served as first deputy minister under Mr. Silaev since 1981.

Dumas ends visit to Lagos

LAGOS (R) — French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas left Nigeria on Saturday at the end of a 24-hour visit. Airport officials said. During his stay, Mr. Dumas met Nigeria's new president, General Ibrahim Babangida, and Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinfemi.

King opens third ordinary session of Parliament

New electoral law to be based on 'decision-making at grassroots level' • 'Urgent high-level meeting' needed to study situation in the occupied territories • Jordan determined to meet its arms needs from all available sources 50,000 bpd shale oil plant set as priority • Efforts should continue to end Gulf war and Jordan remains firm behind Iraq • Unified Arab efforts needed to solve Palestinian problem • 'National Assistance Fund' to be set up

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Government would soon submit to Parliament a new electoral law based on the principles of "decision-making on the grass-roots level," His Majesty King Hussein said Saturday.

Delivering a speech from the Throne inaugurating the third ordinary session of Parliament after parliamentary life was restored in 1984, the King said: "Genuine democracy must begin at the solid grass-roots level and constitutes the foundation of the great pyramid in which its levels of elevation are closely linked to the level of summity. True democracy can only be embodied in decision-making at the grass-roots level."

"In striving to accomplish these lofty objectives... my Government will present to your august body a new draft electoral law which embodies and fortifies these principles and objectives," the King told the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

The King stressed the need for

united Arab efforts to solve the Palestine problem and called for a high-level meeting to deal with declining Arab aid to people in Israeli-occupied territories.

The King said major Arab problems were the responsibility of all Arab states, making it "imperative that these efforts should be made in unison."

He said that the Palestine problem "has a centrality in our attention within the framework of common Arab efforts."

The King said all his efforts, "including our joint efforts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), are aimed at shaking up the existing status quo which has been digging deeper and deeper within a situation of no-war, no-peace" in the Middle East.

The King repeated his call for an international peace conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict, and a peace based on United Nations resolutions.

The King referred to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and

Gaza as "the most brutal and relentless occupation and colonisation that contemporary history has known."

He said it "constitutes a springboard from which to threaten the entire Arab and Islamic ex-

istence... with unlimited support from world forces which endorse such aggression."

The King said he was concerned by dwindling aid from Arab oil states to the occupied territories and called for "an urgent meeting

at a high level to study the situation from all its aspects before a catastrophe befalls our people."

"History will not record, under any circumstances, that we have surrendered to the intransigence of Israel or to the policy of the status quo which it is pursuing, or that we have forfeited our legitimate rights," the King said in the speech, broadcast live over television and radio.

Referring to the Palestinian problem as the core of Arab issues, the King said: "We shall continue to shoulder our national responsibility towards this sacred cause and bear our responsibilities and duties towards a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

The King said he was determined "our unwavering determination to ensure the provision of our Armed Forces' needs for the most advanced weapons and equipment, from all sources available to us, regardless of the obstacles placed in our way."

The King said he hoped that exploratory oil wells in the eastern desert region would prove feasible for use next year and said Jordan, until now without oil, was ex-

ploring its extensive shale reserves "with the aim of establishing a plant for the production of 50,000 barrels of oil per day."

On the five-year-old Gulf war, King Hussein called for continued efforts to persuade Iran to accept a negotiated settlement, and said Jordan would continue to support Iraq until then.

Urging Arab solidarity, the King said recent reconciliation talks between Jordan and Syria had made a "good start."

He said the meetings would continue in order to deal with all disputed problems, to "strengthen good neighbourly relations."

The King also announced the government planned major social welfare programmes.

He said a "National Assistance Fund" would be established in the upcoming fiscal year, financed by official and voluntary donations, to "provide a minimum income to persons in need."

The King said the Government also was working on a health care

(Continued on page 7)

(Full text of the King's speech appears on page 5)



His Majesty King Hussein inaugurates the third session of Parliament (Photo by Youssef Al'Allan)

Fayez reelected House speaker; 13 deputies abstain from voting

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament, which held a 45-minute session after it was formally reconvened by His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday, reelected Akel Al-Fayez as speaker.

Mr. Fayez, the only contender for the post who has been serving as the House speaker ever since parliamentary life was restored in January 1984, won the election with an easy majority of 42 votes out of the 55 deputies present. Thirteen deputies abstained.

The quorum for the Lower House's speakership elections is half of the number of all deputies plus one. On Saturday, Deputy Mohammad El Haj Abdullah was absent for health reasons. Four deputies have passed away. They were Tulkarem Deputy Sharif Al-Jubbaj, Hebron Deputy Ahmad Sidqi Al-Ja'abari, Ramallah Deputy Issa Akel and Nabulus Deputy Abdul Raouf Al-Faris.

Prior to and during the election of Mr. Fayez, Abdullah Kleib Al-Sbraidah, the oldest deputy, pre-



sided over the session in line with the House's tradition. Despite the obvious signs of old age which affected the clarity of his speech, Mr. Sbraidah, dressed in a traditional Jordanian costume, managed to control the elections.

House Secretary-General Hani Kheir, at the outset of the election, nominated three deputies to form the House Election Committee entrusted with supervising the secret balloting. The elected deputies were Farah Abu Jaber, Abdul Baqi Gammo and Ribhi Mustafa.

The committee also supervised the elections of Mr. Fayez's first and second deputies and his first and second assistants, who, together with the speaker, form the House's Permanent Council.

The secret balloting went smoothly despite heated debates which were rather expected.

Fifty five deputies were called by their names and each of them walked towards the platform and inserted the ballot in a rectangular wooden box which also had a glass partition on one of its sides.

The reelection of Mr. Fayez showed a major shift away from supporting his policy of handling the House sessions, as expressed by the 13 deputies who abstained. According to parliamentary observers, deputies opposed to Mr. Fayez have gathered strength and are expected to increase in number as the third ordinary session resumes its regular meetings.

It was the first time that 13 deputies abstained during House speakership elections. During Parliament's first session, Mr. Fayez

(Continued on page 7)

Syria asks Gemayel to 'okay militia pact

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syria on Saturday asked Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to endorse a draft peace pact agreed by warring Lebanese militias and drew influential Sunni Muslims into a quickening drive to end the 10-year-old civil war.

Syrian General Mohammad Al-Kholfi handed Mr. Gemayel a copy of the draft accord and a message from Syrian President Hafiz Al-Assad during two hours of talks in Beirut.

"The agreement is expected to be the beginning of the end of this tragic crisis," Mr. Kholfi told reporters after the talks. "I believe things are going smoothly."

He said he had briefed Mr. Gemayel on the contents of the pact, drafted in Syrian-hosted talks last month by three major militias.

Mr. Gemayel has hitherto been left out of the peace process, which has aroused concern in some sectors of the Christian community, including the Felange Party founded by his father.

Contents of the pact are secret, but political sources say it would gradually end the sectarian political system which has favoured the Christian community since independence in 1943.

Mr. Gemayel had made no observations "so far" on the draft document. Gen. Kholfi said, add-

ing that the document would be signed by the three militias in the next few days.

Political sources have said it might be signed on Sunday.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and two former prime ministers — serving Education Minister Saleem Al-Hoss and Labour Minister Rashid Solh — meanwhile discussed the draft plan in Damascus with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam. It was the first official involvement in the peace effort by Lebanon's Sunni Muslim leadership, which does not have a powerful militia.

"We are working with all concerned to reach an agreed formula. We hope we are now approaching an end to the Lebanese crisis," Mr. Karami told reporters on arrival in Damascus.

Beirut's independent An-Nahar newspaper said Mr. Assad's message to Mr. Gemayel would ask him to "define an official attitude towards the draft agreement, preliminary to moving to the stage of its final approval and implementation."

"Damascus is in a hurry to end consultations with political leaderships to form a comprehensive picture of the views of all sides," the newspaper said, quoting sources close to the tripartite militia

(Continued on page 7)

Shultz heads for Moscow

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz headed for Moscow on Saturday for talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, continuing intensive preparations for the superpower summit in 17 days.

Mr. Shultz, who arrives in the Soviet capital on Monday after a stopover in Helsinki, met Mr. Gorbachev briefly once before, at the funeral last March of the Soviet leader's predecessor, Konstantin Chernenko.

His mission comes amid a flurry of arms control moves by Washington and Moscow as both sides manoeuvre to enhance their public standing before the November 19-20 Geneva meeting between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Shultz's trip is only his second to Moscow since becoming secretary of state in July 1982.

But he has already had four rounds of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Helsinki, Washington and New York, and the two will meet again during Mr.

(Continued on page 7)

Moscow criticises Dutch decision, page 8

King receives Klibi, Aziz

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday held separate meetings with Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

The Jordanian news agency, Petra, which reported the meetings, said the King's talks with Mr. Klibi, who arrived here on Friday, centred on the progress of efforts aimed at implementing the resolutions adopted at the Casablanca emergency Arab summit held in August.

The Casablanca summit set up a mediation committee to settle Syria's differences with Jordan and Iraq and clear the Arab atmosphere before convening the next regular Arab summit. Mr. Klibi is a member of the committee, which is headed by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul-Azz.

The committee has made significant progress in settling Syria's differences with Jordan in two meetings sponsored by Prince Abdullah. The Jordanian and Syrian prime ministers attended the meetings.

The King's meeting with Mr. Klibi on Saturday was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri.

Earlier on Saturday, Mr. Rifai and Mr. Klibi discussed prospects

(Continued on page 7)



His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday receives Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi in a meeting attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri (Petra photo)

Israelis maintain curfew on Gaza City

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — Israeli troops on Saturday continued a curfew on part of the city of Gaza in the occupied Gaza Strip after two soldiers were slightly wounded by a Palestinian who hurled a hand grenade at their patrol, military officials said.

Troops closed the main street of the city for several hours and arrested an undisclosed number of suspects in connection with the attack, they said.

Israeli troops have come under frequent attack in the Gaza Strip. In the occupied West Bank, Israeli troops dispersed Arab dem-

onstrations marking the 68th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration which first gave British support to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

Soldiers set up blockades at the entrance to Birzeit, preventing non-residents from entering the Arab university town which is a flashpoint of Palestinian nationalism, military officials said.

Troops closed a school in Dura to stop Palestinian demonstrations. Other protests were held in Ramallah and An-Najah University in Nablus, they added.

Mideast included in Geneva summit agenda, Arafat says

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said on Saturday the Soviet Union had placed the Palestinian issue on the agenda of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva later this month.

Mr. Arafat told a news conference: "Our information is that our Soviet friends have put the Palestine question on the agenda." He said he did not know whether U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would try to agree on a solution or merely exchange views.

Mr. Arafat, who arrived Friday night from Saudi Arabia on a tour of Arab and Islamic states, talked with United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al-Nahayan on Saturday.

He said the goal of his tour was to consolidate Arab unity and gather support for an Arab summit. "We found in all countries we have visited a determination to

hold a summit at the earliest possible time," he said.

Diplomats in the region said on Friday a summit planned for this month in Riyadh had apparently been postponed due to persistent political rifts.

Mr. Arafat reiterated an earlier call on Arab trade unions to boycott American planes, ships and goods in protest against what he said was U.S. complicity in the Oct. 1 Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

He said recent strain in relations between the PLO and Jordan over cancelled joint talks with Britain on the Palestine issue had now been overcome.

Britain cancelled the scheduled talks last month saying the PLO delegates had refused to sign a pledge accepting Israel's right to exist.

"We have overcome this matter," Mr. Arafat said, "after listening and benefiting from past lessons, to make a fresh start in the Jordanian-Palestinian effort."

Mr. Arafat also said he has been assured by Jordanian officials of their adherence to the solution of the Middle East problem through an international peace conference.

The PLO chairman said that in his talks in Amman, the Jordanian leadership had "affirmed they are committed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Casablanca, calling for the international conference."

Mr. Arafat, who was holding the press conference at Sheikh Zayed's palace, attacked the United States as the "real enemy of the Palestinian people" and said it was "involved in the Arab-Israeli struggle in favour of Israel."

He cited "resemblance between (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan's involvement in the Middle East and (the late U.S. President) Johnson's in Vietnam."

On relations with Egypt, Mr. Arafat said recent events — including the U.S. hijacking of an

(Continued on page 7)

Senators hold brief meeting

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) held its first meeting of the third ordinary session on Saturday after His Majesty King Hussein proclaimed the session opened.

During the Senate's five-minute session, which was presided over by Senate Speaker Ahmad Al-Lawzi, three Royal Decrees were read out by Parliament Secretary General Hani Kheir.

The first Royal Decree, issued on Sept. 1, called for Parliament's recess following its second ordinary session. The second Royal Decree called for postponing the opening of the third ordinary session from Oct. 1 to Nov. 2, Parliament had to be postponed since the King was on an official visit to the U.S., where he delivered a speech at the 40th anniversary of the U.N. During his visit to the U.S., the King also met with President Ronald Reagan.

The third Royal Decree which was issued recently called for the convening of Parliament's third ordinary session.

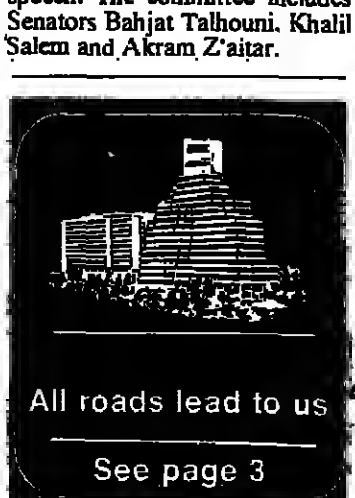
The 30-member Senate is appointed by the King through a Royal Decree and the speaker is also appointed by a Royal Decree for a two-year term. Mr. Lawzi's speakership ends on Jan. 7, 1986.

During Saturday's session, the senators also observed a minute of silence over the death of former Senator Abdul Mune'um Al-Rifai and they appointed Senate member Abdul Rahman Khalifah as second deputy speaker.

The Senate also appointed Mr. Ahmad Obaidat, the former prime minister, and Walid Salah as members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

A three-member committee was formed to draw up the Senate's reply to the King's inaugural speech. The committee includes Senators Bahjat Talhoumi, Khalil Salem and Akram Z'aitar.

See page 3



All roads lead to us

See page 3

INSIDE

- * U.N. calls for end to all nuclear cooperation with Israel, page 2
- * Crown Prince briefs U.S. delegation on Mideast developments, page 3
- * Underserved priority given to manufacturing sector, Fanek says, page 4
- * Pages 5 and 6 — King's speech to Parliament
- * Traffic crisis in perspective — a call for a firm enforcement of the law, page 7
- * United continues to roll, page 8
- * Sluggish economy forces foreigners to leave Bahrain, page 9
- * S. Africa bans photo coverage of unrest, page 10

U.N. assembly calls for halt to nuclear cooperation with Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. General Assembly, in a follow-up to Israel's 1981 attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor, called on all states and organisations to stop cooperating with Israel in the nuclear field.

The vote was 88 in favour and 13 against, with 39 abstentions. Opposing the draft, in addition to Israel, were the United States, Canada and a number of West European countries.

Last year's vote on a similar resolution was 106 to two (United States and Israel), with 33 abstentions.

Friday night's draft also ruled that Israel had not yet pledged not to attack or threaten nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere.

It called on Israel to place its nuclear facilities under safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as demanded by the U.N. Security Council four years ago.

Included in the latest draft was an amendment proposed by Iran, which has been at war with Iraq since 1980 and suffered attacks on its reactors, strongly condemning all military attacks on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes, including Israel's raid on the Iraqi reactor.

This paragraph was approved by 79 votes to two (United States and Israel), with 30 abstentions.

Speaking during the debate that preceded the voting, Iranian Ambassador Rajaei Khorassani referred to the "military attacks against our nuclear facilities" by Iraq, which he said must also be condemned and never repeated. Israeli representative Benjamin

Netanyahu said the Vienna-based IAEA in September had accepted a statement by his government confirming that it would not attack or threaten any nuclear facilities anywhere, including Iraq, devoted to peaceful purposes.

He said the IAEA had decided the case was closed, but Iraq was trying to "hijack" an independent international agency.

He added that since the issue was discussed at last year's assembly, Iraq had twice bombed Iran's nuclear power plant at Bushehr, on Feb. 12 this year and on March 4.

Other provisions in resolution reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it suffered in the Israeli raid and called on all states to provide it with technical assistance to "restore its peaceful nuclear programme and to overcome the damage caused" by the attack.

The resolution requested the IAEA to consider additional measures to ensure that Israel undertook not to attack or threaten peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere.

Explaining the negative United States vote, Ambassador Herbert Okun said the issue the resolution purported to address was decisively resolved by the IAEA after four years of difficult and painstaking consideration.

Referring to Israel's claim that the item under discussion should be dropped because it had been resolved by the IAEA, Iraq's Ismat Khatami said this had been due to a "procedural gimmick."

He said Israel refused to be a party to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The problem was non-implementation of U.N. resolutions, which threatened the credibility, effectiveness and prestige of the organisation.

Tunisian aide on secret visit to Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — A Tunisian government envoy on a secrecy-shrouded fence-mending mission to Egypt met Saturday with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid.

The meeting was disclosed by a Foreign Ministry official who spoke on condition of anonymity. The official described the emissary as a "high-level envoy" but refused to identify him or reveal the purpose of his visit.

Tunisian embassy officials said they were unaware of the visit. A diplomatic source who demanded he not be identified by name or nationality said the visit was at the Tunisian government's initiative to remove recent strains in bilateral relations after the hijacking of the Italian ship Achille Lauro by four Palestinian gunmen.

The tension grew out of the interception by U.S. warplanes on Oct. 10 of a Tunis-bound Egyptian Boeing 747 carrying the hijackers and its diversion to Sicily where Italian authorities arrested them.

Egypt complained that Tunisia granted landing permission for the plane before it took off from Cairo, but denied it access as it flew over the Mediterranean. Officials said the U.S. warplanes intercepted the aircraft after it turned back to return home.

President Hosni Mubarak said publicly Tunisia had reneged on its agreement for "reasons that we understand," apparently implying it had come under U.S. pressure.

Cairo's state-owned newspaper charged Tunisia's action helped American warplanes spot the Egyptian airliner.

The diplomatic source told the Associated Press the Tunisian envoy, who arrived in Cairo Saturday morning, was "senior official just below cabinet level."

He said the Tunisian government asked Egypt to keep the mission secret.

The state-owned weekly newspaper Al-Ahram said in a front-page report Saturday that Tunisia "offered to send an envoy to Cairo to meet President Mubarak secretly, but the president refused and said any such meeting must be public."

The envoy's meeting with Mr. Abdul Meguid and the Foreign Ministry official's cryptic disclosure of it appeared to be a compromise between Tunisia's desire for total secrecy and Mubarak's reported position.

The source said there was no plan for Mr. Mubarak to receive the envoy.

Tunisia was among 17 Arab countries that severed diplomatic relations with Egypt in 1979 to protest its peace treaty with Israel. Only Jordan restored ties 13 months ago.

Tunisia's diplomatic mission in Cairo currently is an "interest section" of the embassy of Senegal.

Another Arab measure against Egypt because of the treaty was the transfer of the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis. The PLO also has its headquarters in the Tunisian capital since its 1982 expulsion from Lebanon in wake of the Israeli invasion.

Egypt had said it was sending the ship hijackers to Tunis for trial by the PLO when its plane was intercepted by the American fighters.

cohesion of the Western alliance. Turkey is at odds with its neighbour Greece, a fellow alliance member which Mr. Armacost also visited this week, over airspace and seabed rights in the Aegean Sea and over Cyprus.

4 Kuwaitis go on trial

KUWAIT (AP) — Four Kuwaiti nationals went on trial here on Saturday on charges of belonging to an underground group bent on undermining the government. The four were identified as employees at the state-run Farwaniya hospital and their names given as Ahmad Haider, Mustafa Ali, Saleh Ahmad Saleh and Abdullah Hassan.

provide Turkey with defence support and would continue to do so. "We regard Turkey as a vital part of NATO and the United States is committed to assisting in the military modernisation required to help Turkey carry out her important role in the alliance," he told a news conference.

"In the defence and economic cooperation agreement we promise to make our best efforts to do so. We have kept that promise," Mr. Armacost said.

He described as very valuable his talks with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and other Turkish leaders on Thursday and Friday. Among issues discussed were what Mr. Armacost called the importance of maintaining the

Lebanon honours World War II dead

TRIPOLI (R) — The Lebanese army on Saturday honoured French and British soldiers killed in Lebanon during World War II in the first such ceremony since the start of the Lebanese civil war 10 years ago. A wreath-laying ceremony in this northern port city, occupied since last month by a Syrian peace-keeping force, was attended by about 100 officers and men. Wreaths were laid in the name of army commander General Michel Aoun.

Armacost assures continued aid to Turkey

ANKARA (R) — U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost said Saturday the United States had used its best efforts to

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Morocco to increase defence spending

RABAT (R) — Morocco plans to increase defence spending by 30 per cent next year to \$688 million, according to draft budget figures published Saturday, mainly to combat Algerian-backed guerrillas in the Western Sahara. The rise reflects King Hassan's decision last March to spend \$1 billion in the next five years on modernising the 145,000-strong armed forces. When presenting the budget estimates to parliament on Thursday, Finance Minister Abdul Latif Jouahri said defence would continue to be the country's foremost priority.

U.S. approves radar sales to Egypt

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defence Department has told Congress it has approved the sale of two Firefinder radar systems to Egypt. Assuming there are no congressional objections, Egypt would be offered the AN-501-37 radar units for roughly \$24 million. The Firefinder is an automated radar system that can quickly locate the source of enemy artillery fire. The sale will assist Egypt "in its programme of modernising its armed forces so that it may provide for its own security and self-defence and contribute to regional security and stability," the Pentagon said.

Reagan keeps state of emergency with Iran

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan has said the United States will keep in place a state of national emergency with Iran and it will require more time before there can be normalisation of diplomatic and commercial relations. The emergency was declared by President Jimmy Carter on Nov. 14, 1979, after the seizure of the American embassy and U.S. citizens in Tehran.

Iranian clergyman killed

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — "Anti-revolutionary" elements have killed the Friday leader of a small town in Iran, Kurdistan along with four other persons, the official Islamic News Agency (IRNA) reported Saturday. The agency, monitored here, said Hajj Hossein Essa Tavassoli, was on his way to the Iran-Iraq war front Thursday when fire was opened on his car. The car was part of a convoy but had lagged behind "due to a delay," IRNA said. It said Tavassoli was the prayer leader of Farokhsheh in the Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari area. Among the other four was his brother-in-law, IRNA said. It did not identify him. Anti-revolutionary elements refers to Kurdish rebels and other Iranian dissidents opposed to the clergy-backed rulers in Tehran.

U.S. army commander for Mideast to retire

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. army Gen. Robert G. Kingston, commander of United States forces in the Mideast and Gulf regions, will retire on Nov. 30 after more than 36 years of active service, the Pentagon has announced. Gen. Kingston, who has led U.S. forces in the region for three years, will be replaced as the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Central Command by Lt.-Gen. George B. Crist.

Sudan retains Islamic law as basic source of legislation for next 6 months

By Mohammad Sidahmed

KHARTOUM — Sudan's military rulers have retained Sharia (Islamic Law) as one of the basic sources of legislation for the next six months, prompting fresh criticism from non-Muslim southerners.

But a "new" temporary constitution also stipulates that "customs" will be a basic source of law, apparently in an attempt to reassure southerners that they will not be governed on the basis of Sharia alone.

Most southern Sudanese are Christians or spirit-worshippers and resent the Islamic Sharia code first introduced in 1983 by President Numeiri, who was toppled as president by the army last April.

The new interim constitution, endorsed this month by the ruling Transitional Military Council (TMC), will govern Sudanese life until next April, when the TMC has pledged to hold elections to a new parliament.

Deciding the fate of Sharia will be one of the toughest tasks for whatever government emerges next year. But already the decision to retain it temporarily has angered southerners.

Many southerners feel dominated in outdoor life by mainly Muslim northerners. Southern resentment is expressed in its most extreme form by the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which has been fighting the Khartoum government for two years.

The southern Sudan Political Association, which groups three southern political parties, welcomed the signing of the new constitution as a step towards restoring southern confidence.

But it added in a statement that it "reserves its objection" to the Sharia article.

The constitution says the government should promote an atmosphere of national feeling and solidarity and eliminate racism and regionalism.

It also sets the scene for April's promised elections, providing for formation of political parties, already active, and saying courts will be independent. But until then, the armed forces are the protectors of the "April revolution."

In foreign relations, the document reaffirms Sudan's membership of the Non-Aligned Movement.

A permanent constitution will be worked out by the parliament to be elected next year.

Sudan has had a patchy constitutional history and many clauses in the new interim document are similar to those in the first "transitional" constitution adopted at independence in 1956.

The first post-independence parliament was working on a permanent document when the army took over in 1958.

A new constituent assembly was elected in 1965 but was still working on the basis of the old transitional document when Numeiri staged a bloodless coup in 1969.

After crushing an attempted pro-Communist coup two years later, Numeiri formed a People's Assembly which produced a constitution laying most powers in the president's hands. It lasted until his overthrow.

UAE leader advocates relations with Moscow

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — The crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces was quoted Saturday as advocating establishment of relations with the Soviet Union.

But Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, in an apparent reference to Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, made the move conditional on Moscow's respect of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In an interview distributed by the UAE's English-language newspaper, Sheikh Khalifa was asked whether the United Arab Emirates would follow Oman's recent move to exchange diplomatic ties with Moscow. The interview was conducted on the eve of the summit conference of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council which is to be hosted by Oman.

"Only Oman and Kuwait to the GCC alliance now have relations with Moscow. The other GCC members are Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain and the UAE."

Abu Dhabi is the leading member of the seven autonomous emirates federated in the UAE in 1971.

The UAE leadership should in due time consider the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union," the crown prince said.

"Our view is that there should be a true translation in the relations of the countries with respect to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states based on the principle of peaceful coexistence."

He reaffirmed the UAE's commitment to the promotion of Arab solidarity.

He added that the creation of the GCC had given political strength to the Arab nation, "because Gulf states are an integral part of the nation."

Australia hopes to revive peace efforts in Gulf

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Australia, which assumed the presidency of the Security Council, is trying to revive peace efforts in the five-year-old war between Iran and Iraq, council sources said.

Australian U.N. Ambassador Richard Woolcott told Reuters Friday: "Naturally, Australia would be willing during its presidency to make any contribution it could, with the support of the council, which might assist progress toward a settlement of the conflict, which has gone on for far too long."

He declined to comment, however, on how he hoped to proceed, so as not to embarrass either of the parties or undermine the council's usefulness.

The council has scheduled closed-door consultations on Monday on the Gulf war and other matters on its agenda.

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar called in the Iranian envoy Friday night to discuss the war, but a U.N. spokesman declined to give any details of the meeting.

Council sources said peace efforts had continued sporadically for a year or more, but without success.

They said Mr. Woolcott held separate meetings with the Iranian and Iraqi U.N. representatives even before assuming

the presidency and apparently felt neither had yet closed the door on further council involvement.

Unlike some other council members, including the United States which held the presidency in October, Australia has diplomatic relations with both Iran and Iraq, it is thought to be regarded as impartial by both belligerents, and is geographically removed from the scene of the fighting.

The council has adopted several resolutions, and issued a number of statements, since first calling on Iran and Iraq in 1980 to refrain from any further use of force.

In April this year, it issued a statement saying council members were appalled that chemical weapons had been used during the previous month, as concluded by a medical specialist appointed by the U.N. secretary general.

Although Iraq, which held the initiative early in the war, has expressed interest in a negotiated solution, Iran has accused the council of not being impartial and of having failed in its duty to condemn Iraq as the aggressor.

In a report to the council in April, after visiting both countries, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said although their positions remained far apart, "there exists a real basis for pursuing efforts to bring closer the prospects of peace."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 77311-19

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
17:45 Children's Programmes
18:00 Beni
19:00 Local Programme
19:30 News Programme
20:00 Programme review
20:30 News in Arabic
21:00 Arabic Series
21:30 Tomorrow's Programme
21:50 Highlights from Jewish Festival
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 Champs Elysees
19:00 News in French
19:15 Coup de soleil
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Chance in a Million
21:00 The Way of the Warrior
22:00 News in English
22:30 Best Seller: Dempsey - Part II

RADIO JORDAN
835 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.80 KHz, SW
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07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Pop Session
09:30 News Summary
10:00 Pop Session Cont.
10:30 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session Cont.
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The Best of Folk
06:45 Financial Review 06:55 News
07:00 News Summary 07:30 Bro-therhood of Brass 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Jazz for the Aspiring 08:50 World News 09:00 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Hunger 09:50 Hunger 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:45 Training for Tomorrow 12:00 News Summary: Short Story 12:15 From Our Own Correspondent 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Baker's Half Dozen 14:00 News Summary: Play of the Week 14:45 Guitar Workshop 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Sports Round-up 15:45 The Today Music Request Show 16:00 News Summary 16:30 Kippie 16:45 A Hard's Poetry Book 06:25 Book Choice 06:30 Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 A Word in Edgewise

06:00 News 06:10 VOA Morning 06:30 News Summary: VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Focus 07:30 News Summary 07:40 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 VOA Morning 08:30 News Summary: VOA Morning 08:50 News 09:00 News Summary 09:10 News 09:20 News Summary 09:30 News Summary 09:40 News Summary 09:50 News Summary 10:00 News Summary 10:10 News Summary 10:20 News Summary 10:30 News Summary 10:40 News Summary 10:50 News Summary 11:00 News Summary 11:10 News Summary 11:20 News Summary 11:30 News Summary 11:40 News Summary 11:50 News Summary 12:00 News Summary 12:10 News Summary 12:20 News Summary 12:30 News Summary 12:40 News Summary 12:50 News Summary 13:00 News Summary 13:10 News Summary 13:20 News Summary 13:30 News Summary 13:40 News Summary 13:50 News Summary 14:00 News Summary 14:10 News Summary 14:20 News Summary 14:30 News Summary 14:40 News Summary 14:50 News Summary 15:00 News Summary 15:10 News Summary 15:20 News Summary 15:30 News Summary 15:40 News Summary 15:50 News Summary 16:00 News Summary 16:10 News Summary 16:20 News Summary 16:30 News Summary 16:40 News Summary 16:50 News Summary 17:00 News Summary 17:10 News Summary 17:20 News Summary 17:30 News Summary 17:40 News Summary 17:50 News Summary 18:00 News Summary 18:10 News Summary 18:20 News Summary 18:30 News Summary 18:40 News Summary 18:50 News Summary 19:00 News Summary 19:10 News Summary 19:20 News Summary 19:30 News Summary 19:40 News Summary 19:50 News Summary 20:00 News Summary 20:10 News Summary 20:20 News Summary 20:30 News Summary 20:40 News Summary 20:50 News Summary 21:00 News Summary 21:10 News Summary 21:20 News Summary 21:30 News Summary 21:40 News Summary 21:50 News Summary 22:00 News Summary 22:10 News Summary 22:20 News Summary 22:30 News Summary 22:40 News Summary 22:50 News Summary 23:00 News Summary 23:10 News Summary 23:20 News Summary 23:30 News Summary 23:40 News Summary 23:50 News Summary 24:00 News Summary

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260, KHz, 7300, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210

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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* The first painting exhibition by artist Ibrahim Hiyasat at the Housing Bank Complex (until Nov. 15).

* An exhibition of silverware and Islamic wooden handicrafts, organized by the Arab Cultural Society, at Al Raed Al Arabi School (until Nov. 3).

* A book exhibition at Yarmouk University.

* The first exhibition of Fresco paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 9).

* Soviet book exhibition at the Holiday Inn Hotel (until Nov. 11).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre Tel. 6443771
British Council Tel. 6361478
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009
Goethe Institute Tel. 642003
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 642003
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 633777
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 663195
Husseini Youth City Tel. 6671816
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793
A.W.M.A. Tel. 664251
Yaman Municipal Library Tel. 637111
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Oala (Crusader Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists and a collection of paintings by 19th Century Orientalist artists. Museum, Jabel Al Oala. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):

Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664244.

Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Leas Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.

Leas Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club: Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 581410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman. Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman. Tel. 637440.

De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman. Tel. 651757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Jabel Amman. Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabel Amman. Tel. 678906.

Anglican Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 71331.

Anglican Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 715261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Jabel Amman. Tel. 717151.

Anglican International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeimel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman. 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811255.

Marginal land influenced early occupation, settlements in Wadi Isal

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

In the second article of a two-part series on the activities at Wadi Isal in different periods, the Roman and Byzantine remains and their significance are discussed. The first part of the article appeared in Saturday's issue of the Jordan Times.

JORDAN VALLEY. — During the Nabataean/Roman period, the Wadi Isal does not appear to have been heavily used, for only two of the 43 sites with Roman pottery have a predominance of such pottery.

Only two of the Roman sites had architectural remains, including a large (12 x 13 metres) square structure within which was built a smaller square well or cistern. The on-metre-thick walls consist of a double row of dry-laid stones dressed only on their exterior face, with a rubble fill in the centre. This seems to have been a predominantly Byzantine site, but also yielded substantial Roman and Nabataean pottery.

At least 12 sites had typical Nabataean pottery, though no Nabataean period structures could be clearly identified. The overlap between Roman and Nabataean pottery traits makes it difficult to draw a sharp distinction between the two, and Dr. Jacobs suggests that her conservative pottery reading may mean that there are, in fact, more than just 12 Nabataean sites in the survey area.

Dr. Jacobs calculated the average distance of the Roman sites from the road, to try to ascertain the date of the road and whether its route influenced settlement patterns on the south ridge of the wadi. Her calculations suggested that the Late Roman sites (with a mean distance from the road of 220 metres) were more directly related to the road than the Nabataean or Early Roman sites.

The Late Roman sites are clustered around the road at its eastern and middle sections, and in the valley floor.

The Wadi Isal, like much of the rest of Jordan, was most extensively used during the Byzantine period. Sixty-nine sites produced Byzantine pottery, and most also had a good deal of flint flakes, but few tools or blades, adding to the evidence that most sites were used transiently.

The majority (63) were used in the late Byzantine period, while 40 also had Early Byzantine wares. Four standing buildings were found on Early Byzantine sites. Construction techniques were similar to those Roman period, with large, rough-cut stones dry-laid on double rows with a rubble core.

Standing remains included structures that seem to have served as cisterns, houses, courtyards, animal pens, water catchment devices or animal troughs.

One Early Byzantine structure in the Ghor Isal, where the wadi reaches the valley floor, is a large

(12.5 x 7 metres) building located just four metres from the ancient road, on a promontory overlooking the valley floor, the wadi and the road itself in both directions. The siting of the building next to the road may mean it was a customs or toll station, or perhaps it served a defensive role as a watchtower.

Another large (22 x 12 metres) Early Byzantine structure in the Ghor Isal consists of a series of 80-centimetre-thick exterior walls stepping down a small hill. The site's position suggests it was a watchtower, but could have been related to the road that once may have passed near it.

Late Byzantine building remains include a three-room structure on a small promontory only ten metres above the wadi bed (with a cluster of robbed tombs 30 metres to the south).

Another site has a 14 x 11-metre one-room "house" built of a single row of uncut field stones. Two five-metre-diameter circular structures 80 metres to its north-east may have been animal pens.

In the Ghor Isal is another Late Byzantine structure that Glueck called a "birkel" (pool). This is a 35-metre square structure at the mouth of the wadi, fed by a water channel from the wadi itself. Its walls are 2.5 metres thick and still stand to over three metres high. It is used today as a garden space, though the ancient water channel from the wadi has fallen out of use.

Dr. Jacobs believes that the close association of the one Byzantine site (the possible "customs post") with the road in the Ghor Isal, and the total absence of any Roman milestones in the survey area, indicate the road was probably built at the end of the Roman or the beginning of the Byzantine period, perhaps in the early 4th Century A.D.

There were no early Islamic (Umayyad/Abbasid) sites identified in the survey area, though ten sites had Mamluke pottery from the 13th-16th Centuries A.D. Only one of the sites had a substantial Mamluke occupation (yet the north ridge of the Wadi Isal has several large Mamluke settlements).

The single large Mamluke site is a 90 x 30-metre mound located directly on the alluvial fan, where the wadi opens into the Ghor Isal. Besides pottery, other Mamluke artifacts included a coin dated to the reign of "King Nasr Muhammad," probably the 16th Century A.D. monarch, a carnelian bead, and over 50 fragments of glass.

Thirty-two stone structures scattered throughout high places in

the survey area are thought to be tombs. They are typically circles of large stones some 5-6 metres in diameter, though variations included five two-chambered tombs with a dividing wall, circles with two large stones standing on end facing each other in the centre, a mound of stones filling the interior of the circle, a rectangular structure within the circle, and simple, coffin-shaped rectangular structures without a surrounding circle of stones.

The dating of these "tombs" is virtually impossible without excavating, for few sherds were associated with them. Dr. Jacobs leans towards dating them from the Byzantine period.

She concludes: "Clearly, the Wadi Isal has always been a marginal occupation zone," inhabited only when the density of population in other, more desirable parts of Jordan/Palestine became too great.

The area does not have enough water to support a large permanent population, and the topsoil is inadequate for serious farming.

In the Byzantine period, population pressures in other parts of the country forced the people to move into such marginal areas, where they constructed a few buildings and some water systems.

Though the Wadi Isal provided a relatively comfortable communication route between the valley and the plateau, Dr. Jacobs says that "the limitations presented by lack of water and adequate topsoil were apparently not compensated for by its relative ease of access." She adds: "This is still true today."

The Wadi Isal is virtually deserted today, with only the occasional bedouin encampment towards its east end, and some tents that the villagers of Kathrahba use in summer. The south ridge of the Wadi Isal, though never densely occupied in antiquity, is even less heavily used today than it was thousands of years ago.

Rainfed farming

The Kathrahba population, at the east end of the wadi, relies on the water of nearby springs and annual rainfall to grow wheat, chick peas, lentils, barley, melons, figs, olives, grapes, maize, and prickly pears.

With annual rainfall of between 200-300 mm, per year, rainfed farming is possible but erratic, so rainfed cultivation of cereals and vegetables is supplemented by channeling spring waters to irrigate groves of olive trees near the village. Some of the ancient water works are still used by the bedouins today, particularly small water catchment systems of rock-cut channels to direct runoff water into natural or man-made basins.

GCC summit important for Arab issues, Nuseibeh says

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh said Saturday that the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) States Summit has great importance and significance for the state of affairs in the Arab World, according to the Jafari News Agency (JNA).

In a statement to JNA in Amman, Dr. Nuseibeh said that the GCC's activities are more than a step on the path of achieving Arab unity, particularly because of the integrated factors, geographically, economically and politically, which are available to the council.

Dr. Nuseibeh added that it is time that Arab states mobilised their joint resources to counter the challenges facing them as a result of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, the Israeli expansionist policies and the Iran-Iraq war.

The GCC states will open their sixth conference in the Omani capital of Muscat today during which they will discuss issues pertaining to the Palestine question and the Iran-Iraq war.



Hazem Nuseibeh

On the conference's agenda are issues on defence strategies for the GCC states and the reconsideration of a joint security agreement which has not so far been concluded because of reservations expressed by some Gulf states. A proposal for issuing a unified Gulf passport for all citizens in the Gulf states will also be discussed thoroughly, in preparation for referring it to ministers of interiors in those states to put it into force in 1987.

NEWS IN BRIEF

No Jordanians hurt in U.S. tornado

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Ministry sources have confirmed that no Jordanian citizens have been hurt as a result of the tornado which hit Louisiana State in the United States recently.

Tourist city project to start soon

NORTH SHOUNEH (Petra) — Work on the first phase of a tourist city project in North Shouneh will start soon. North Shouneh Mayor Nader Subuh said Saturday. The first stage includes the construction of two swimming pools, one open and the second indoor, while the second stage includes the construction of a restaurant, canteen, offices and car parks, expected to be completed before the end of 1986.

PSD director concludes southern tour

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Friday ended a four-day inspection tour of the southern region during which he visited the police directorates in Karak, Ma'an and Aqaba. He also visited Al Mudawara and Aqaba border departments and inspected the progress of work and the procedures followed at these centres.

Companies prepare for industrial display

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation has requested all companies wishing to take part in the Jordanian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to prepare their stands by next Thursday. The two-week exhibition will be held on Nov. 14 to mark the 50th birthday of His Majesty King Hussein.

Packaging exhibition to be held today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A one-day display of steel and plastic strapping systems for packaging and transporting industrial goods will open tonight at the Professional Associations Complex at 5 p.m. The exhibition, organised by a local company in cooperation with a specialised U.S. firm, aims to illustrate how the systems can improve efficiency by reducing labour and waste when packing consumer items.

Crown Prince briefs U.S. team on Mideast developments

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday reviewed with a group of United States deputy governors and state representatives, the latest developments in the Middle East region and Jordanian efforts to find a just and comprehensive peace for the area.

Prince Hassan briefed the visiting delegation on the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories and outlined the sufferings of the Arab inhabitants living under Israeli occupation.

On Saturday evening the U.S. delegation was received at Al Nadwa Palace by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Later Saturday Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib received the U.S. delegation and briefed them on Jordan's endeavours and efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East through an international conference in which all concerned parties and the United Nations Security Council permanent members would take part.

Mr. Khatib also replied to questions and queries posed by the delegation members about constitutional and parliamentary life

in Jordan and the relationship between government and Parliament.

The ten member group is currently on a five-day visit to Jordan to get first hand information about Jordan's role in the Middle East and world affairs and to investigate trade and investment possibilities between their states and Jordan.

The delegation, which arrived in Amman Thursday, are visiting Jordan in the course of a tour to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan.

The group will be meeting with businessmen and government representatives in each of the three countries in order to learn more about their role in Middle East and world affairs.

The group is being led by Ambassador Francois Dickman, a former U.S. ambassador to Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. The study group includes three lieutenant governors, two gov-

ernment officials who have lieutenant governor responsibilities in their states, and three state congressmen who have been assigned responsibilities for trade affairs by their legislatures.

The group's visit is in line with the spirit of a conference held by the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations which was held in September 1984. The conference, held in Idaho, dealt with U.S.-Arab trade and investment. It brought together businessmen, government officials, and trade specialists from the Middle East and the United States, particularly the northwest and mountain states.

The National Council, a Washington D.C.-based non-profit organisation, which encourages better relations between the United States and the Arab World through educational programmes and conferences, worked closely with Idaho government officials to ensure the project's success.

The National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations is the sponsor of the entire project and the visit, with support in each Arab country from various ministries, business organisations and U.S. government representatives.

Chinese minister tours drug factory in Salt

SALT (Petra) — Chinese Minister of Chemical Industries Jin Da, currently on a visit to Jordan, Saturday visited the Arab Drug Industries Company in Salt, where he was briefed on the factory's establishment, production capacity and marketing by the factory's officials.

Mr. Da then toured the various sections of the factory and looked at the technology used for producing a wide variety of drugs.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the Chinese minister expressed hope that the factory would achieve further progress in order to be able to meet the demands for pharmaceuticals in Jordan and in neighbouring countries.

Speaking about the scopes of cooperation between the Peoples Republic of China and Jordan, Mr. Da said that a bright and fruitful future should result from Jordanian-Chinese cooperation, particularly in the fields of commercial and economic exchange. He also pointed out that his country is interested in establishing cooperation with Jordan in the fields of health and the drug industry.

During an earlier meeting with Minister of Planning Abdullah Al Nsour, Mr. Da expressed his country's keen interest in developing and supporting economic cooperation with Jordan.



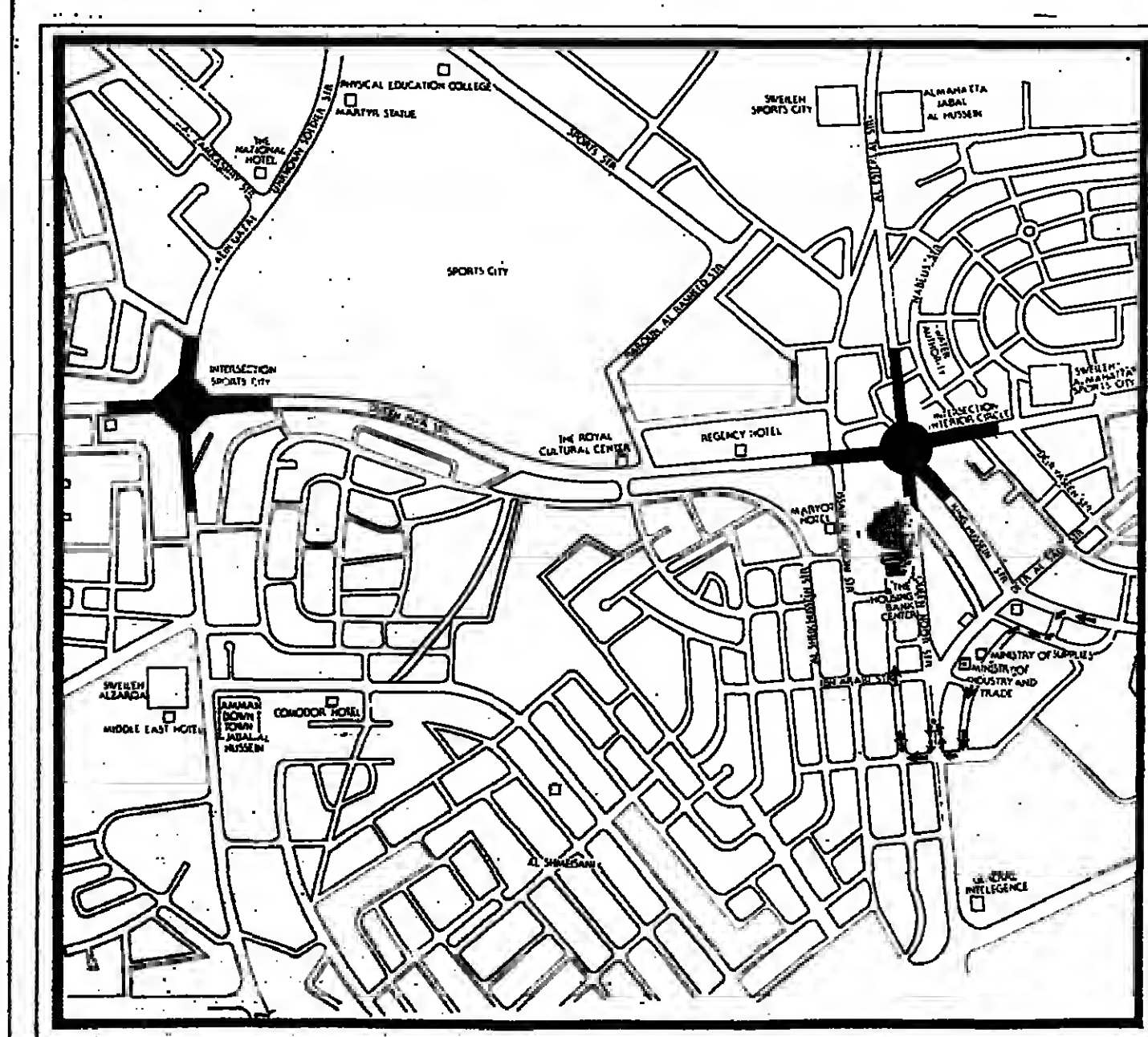
Her Majesty Queen Noor visits the Haya Arts Centre on Saturday

Queen Noor pays visit to children's museum

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday paid a visit to the children's museum for science and heritage at the Haya Arts Centre and watched the progress of work at the project and its various sections. The project is a back-up to the educational and cultural activities at the centre and aims to explain and illustrate to children in Jordan the history, cultural heritage and local environment of the Jordanian public through its various graphic and working displays. The educational display was initiated by Queen Noor's idea to set up a national museum for children which is regarded as the first project of the Queen Noor Al Hussein Foundation which is expected to start

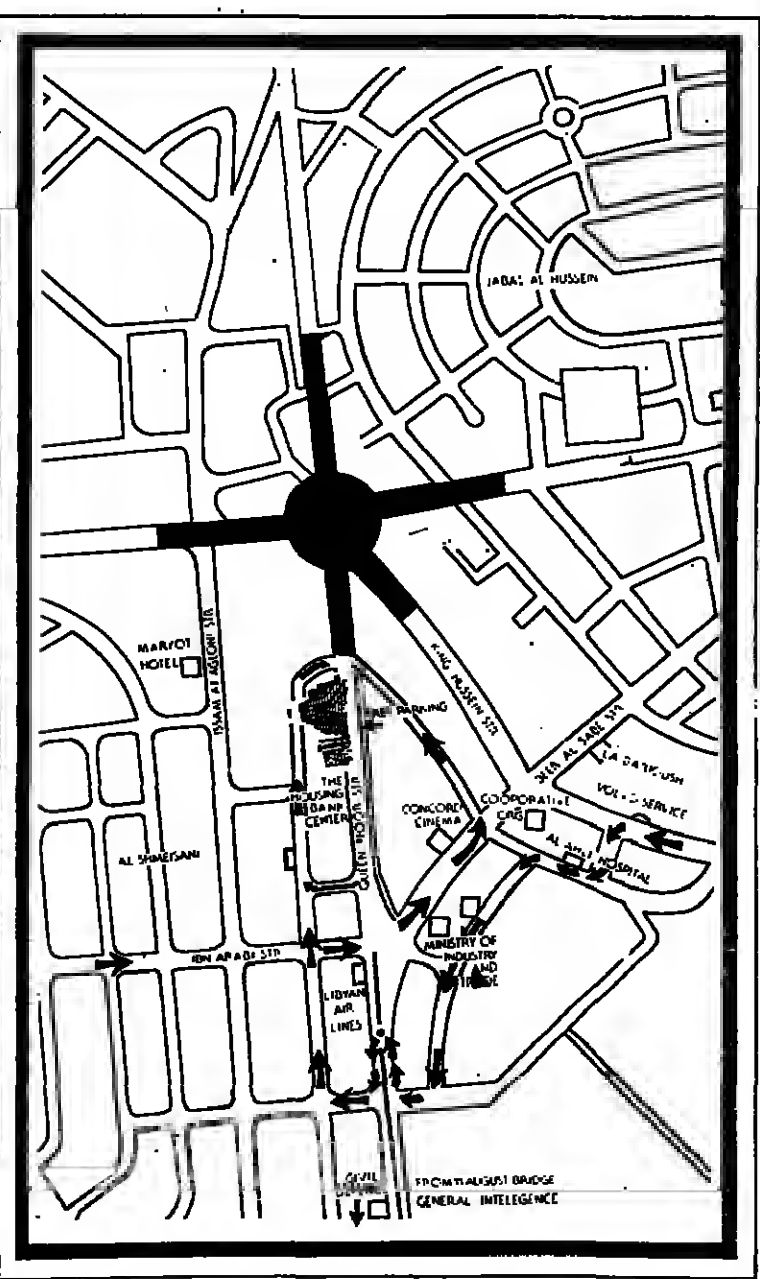
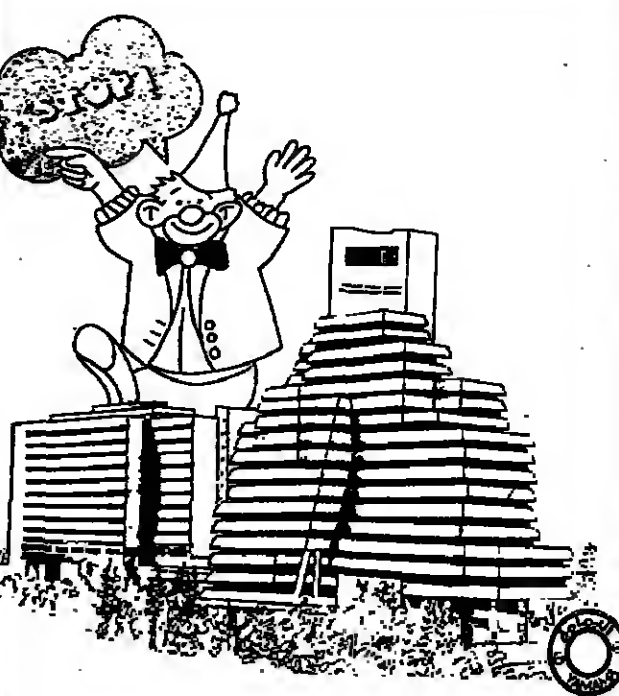
its activities in about three months. The project includes sections showing the development of man's life through the various ages, social life in Jordan and the importance of science, water and physics in daily life. Also included in the project are applied models for a number of scientific experiments taught at schools, modern traffic rules, communications and their importance as well as a display of some Jordanian industries.

The Queen watched various art performances presented by the centre's children. Accompanying Queen Noor on her visit was the wife of prime minister Mrs. Rifai.

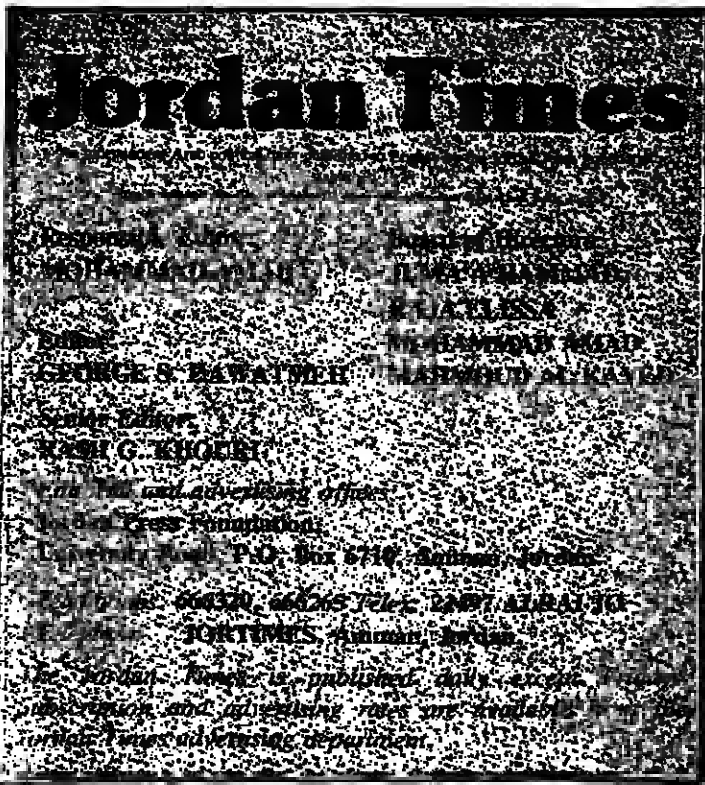


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Facing our responsibilities

IN HIS address to the new session of Parliament yesterday, His Majesty King Hussein underlined a number of issues which have been at the centre of Jordan's domestic and foreign policies under his wise leadership. They all point to one fact, which is that Jordan will continue to pursue its independent and middle-ground course regardless of the challenges and difficulties and in full accordance with its responsibilities towards ourselves here, our brothers under occupation and elsewhere in the Arab Nation and towards peace and security for the whole world community.

The King's message was loud and clear, particularly where it touched on the need for a solid internal front to face the challenges and overcome the problems through which we have been passing.

In this respect the King emphasised the value of democratic practices when he revealed that the government would submit a new electoral law based on the principles of decision-making at the grass-roots level. What we need now is a society strong enough, free enough and determined enough to press ahead with solving its problems and joining hands with the others in this world to establish a better environment for all of us. And this we understand to be the essence of the King's message.

Elsewhere in his speech, the King spoke of the many achievements that Jordan can boast of today. But more important than the mention and the praise of these achievements is that no time should be wasted in using them as a springboard for more successes and accomplishments.

Jordan's example in nation-building and development is a source of pride and inspiration for all Jordanians. The more so in fact when considering the scarcity of economic means and resources and all the troubles of this area.

In his address, the King put the facts as they are to the honourable gentlemen of the two Houses of Parliament. We are both hopeful and confident that the people's representatives will spare no effort in discussing and analysing these facts so that they form the basis of their programme of action for the new ordinary session of Parliament. Much work and foresight is expected of them, because the government will need and put to good use their wise counsel.

This may be a difficult and sensitive time for Jordan and all Arabs generally. But our country's leadership and people need not for moment be afraid of the future. We should exert more and continuous efforts, yes. But we are on the right track, and we look with confidence to the future.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. commitment to Israel

ON THE eve of his departure for Moscow, Saturday, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced that President Reagan will tell the Soviet leader at their summit this month that he opposes a convening of an international conference on the Middle East and he will defend his own idea of starting direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours. With this statement, Washington has thus made it clear that it does not want the superpower summit to discuss the idea of an international conference that would bring about peace and stability to the Middle East. Such a position represents a stumbling block in the path of peace and demonstrates the negative stand of the U.S. towards this region. With this statement, the U.S. is clearly opposing any role for the United Nations and refuses its resolutions concerning the establishment of peace, and the end of Israeli occupation of Arab territory. It should be emphasised that the negotiations are not an objective but a means for arriving at a settlement. We want to arrive at a solution, but with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO, and through negotiations at an international conference not through direct negotiations with the enemy which continues to occupy our land.

Al Dustour: GCC summit

THE SIXTH Gulf summit which opens Sunday convenes at a critical moment in the history of the Arab nation and comes at a time when the Arabs are struggling against external enemies launching aggression on this nation. The leaders meeting in Muscat Sunday will no doubt make a serious study of the challenges and dangers looming in the offing and threatening their region, because they, no doubt, realise that the Gulf war should be stopped and that all the resources of the Arab nation should be exploited for the good of the Arabs. Coming only a few weeks before a scheduled Arab summit, this meeting in Muscat will offer the leaders of the Gulf states a very good opportunity to make preparations and studies to help the Arab summit arrive at positive results. In fact decisions taken by these Gulf leaders are instrumental for holding the Arab summit in Riyadh. Of the different challenges confronting the Arab Gulf leaders is the Iran-Iraq war which has sapped many Arab resources and endangered the whole Gulf region. We hope that these leaders will find a way not only to stop this war from spreading to their countries but to halt it altogether.

Sawt Al Shaab: Hopes on GCC

THE ARAB people in the Gulf region attach great hopes to the summit meeting of their leaders opening Sunday in Muscat. They realise the delicate circumstances now prevailing in the Arab World in general and the Gulf region in particular and the importance of their strategic region to the rest of the world. The Arab people in the Gulf are part of the Arab nation and whatever happens in Lebanon or Morocco or any other part of the Arab World is of concern to them too. Therefore, the Gulf leaders are bound to study problems and issues that are not only related to the Gulf directly but also those which affect the other Arab countries directly or indirectly. The Gulf leaders have, on several occasions, expressed their intention of expanding their cooperation with the rest of the Arab World and perhaps the Sunday summit offers a good opportunity for them to put their intentions and ideas into practice. Perhaps the Gulf leaders will take practical steps that would alleviate the burdens of their Arab brothers in other countries, struggling against external enemies and repelling aggression.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Undeserved priority accorded to manufacturing sector

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

ACCORDING to the National Accounts for 1983, the value of the gross output in the manufacturing sector in Jordan was JD 751.8 million. The value added contributed by this sector reached only JD 209.5 million.

The value added thus formed less than 28 per cent of the cost of the manufactured products. The balance being absorbed by intermediate items, most of which are imported including raw materials, energy, and machinery.

The above aggregate calculations suggest that the total wages and salaries paid to labour and staff, the rents paid to landlords, the interest paid to banks, and profits disbursed to shareholders or reinvested in companies were not more than 28 per cent of the value of all commodities manufactured in Jordan.

This ratio is a simple weighted average. It does not necessarily apply to all manufacturing industries. Some

industries do have a higher rate of value added. By the same token, other industries have a lower ratio of value added. Yet other industries have a negative value added, when their losses are greater than the total wages, rents, and interest paid to local creditors. This fact is extremely important from two points:

First: Manufacturing industry does not deserve the priority accorded, through the past 15 years. Such unearned and undeserved priority was generously stressed by our economic planners who don't believe in services, and are determined to direct more resources to the commodity sector.

This deadly misconception was committed by all our development plans so far. It is worth noting that the planners are almost the same group applying the same convictions.

Second: The humble percentage of value added in the manufacturing industry (almost

half the percentage in the gross national product as a whole) weakens the economic justification of the exaggerated protection granted to this sector. If the protection of local products in the form of import duty was only 28 per cent, that would be enough to protect local elements of the production by 100 per cent. Every percentage in excess of 28 per cent constitutes a protection to imports made by the industry.

It is also noteworthy that the value added in the sector of manufacturing is the lowest among all economic sectors in Jordan, followed by construction, electricity, transport and communication.

Directing the limited resources in an artificial way to investments with lower returns is in my opinion one of the most damaging mistakes in our economic policy in Jordan since we started economic planning based on the heavy outlays of the public sector.

The prejudice against ser-

vices and favouritism towards the commodity sector in all our development plans are obvious. In each plan the commodity sector grabbed the lion's share of the investments. In each time the share of commodity production in the gross national product retreated, or at least failed to advance as aimed by the planners in response to the huge investments in this sector.

In 1983, the value added in the commodity sector (agriculture, industry, electricity and construction) reached JD 513.4 million or 38.6 per cent of the total gross domestic product at factor cost. The balance came from services.

The national accounts indicated that the gross output in the commodity sector reached JD 1,410 million. The value added in this sector is thus in the order of 36.4 per cent only. This is due to the extensive dependence on imports in the form of raw materials, spare

parts, equipment and energy. The services sector, on the other hand, contributed 61.2 per cent of the gross national product at factor cost despite the determination of the planners to reduce its share. The value added in services formed 68.2 per cent of the gross output.

Obviously, Jordan enjoys a comparative advantage in producing services. The share of local production factors is almost double that in commodities.

The defenders of the commodity obsession may raise objections to using the value added share in the final product as a criteria to judge the feasibility of producing a given commodity or service. I stand ready to bow to their argument if they can prove that ratio of value added to the invested capital in commodities and services would yield a different result. The fact is that the evaluation using value added to the capital employed would

favour services even more.

My own conclusion is that the actual experience should have led our economic planners to change their direction by 180 degrees. The scarce financial resources, the growing unemployment, the setting of Jordan in the middle of the Arab World, the features and characteristics of the Jordanian economic system and its markets call for the concentration of development efforts in the services sector. No new manufacturing industries should be established unless they can pass the test of economic and financial feasibility, and attract the private sector for financing and management.

One last foot note: We have to state that the agricultural production in particular stands out from among all other commodity sectors, for its high value added, (70 per cent) which is the highest among all sectors, commodities and services alike.

France's extreme right wing comes of age

By Claire Rosenberg
Reuter

PARIS — "Immigration is the number one problem facing our country," Jean-Marie Le Pen told some 90,000 cheering supporters at a rightwing National Front Party jamboree this month.

Representing a wide spectrum of society — lawyers, farmers, tradesmen, students — the supporters came from all over France to pay homage to Le Pen, undisputed 57-year-old leader of the country's fastest-growing political party.

The two-day annual rally was held at Le Bourget airfield.

A former paratrooper, dissident Roman Catholic and devout Nationalist, Le Pen has led the party out of a decade of political obscurity and turned it into a major force that is wreaking havoc on the French political scene.

Once viewed as a lunatic fringe of radical royalists, military fanatics and arch anti-Communists, the National Front since 1983 has shown it is capable of mustering over 10 per cent of French voters on a platform largely based on keeping France for the French.

The Front's campaign against foreign workers has prompted accusations of racism against the party from the left and from members of the conservative opposition.

So too have his claims that the foreigners cost France 108 billion francs (over \$10 billion) in social welfare in recent years, a figure officials say is exaggerated by at least five times but which his supporters accept as gospel truth.

Jacques Chirac, the leader of France's largest opposition party, the neo-Gaullist RPR, said last Sunday he would refuse to take part in any government coalition that included extreme rightwingers.

In his speech at the jamboree, Le Pen said that to send the foreigners packing would resolve unemployment, end crime, and, most important, resurrect a nat-

ion otherwise doomed to destruction.

Controversy over Le Pen's personal and political attitudes has forced conservative parties after months of hesitation to mark their distances from the burly, blond rightwinger.

But his supporters are bent on winning the party's first seats when national elections take place next March.

For them, the party's move onto the parliamentary scene is vital to the destiny of France. Floating alongside thousands of French flags at the jamboree were banners proclaiming "the return of France" and slogans reading "Juick, Le Pen."

A 25-year-old student said, "Le Pen has given us a new belief in France. He has revived the traditional values of work, religion and the family. He has restored national ideals and morality, and is against the idea of a classless society. He knows elites are necessary."

Every personal appearance of the man they regard as a saviour brought wild scenes of joy and delirious flag-waving.

When not there in person, Le Pen beamed from posters and beckoned from T-shirts. He blossomed on book covers and plates and lent his name to new brands of watches and perfume.

The rally attracted clean-cut wealthy university students as well as jobless leather-jacketed punks. There were militant anti-abortionists with their toddlers in tow and embittered ex-settlers of France's former African colonies canvassing against Socialist government plans to bring independence to New Caledonia.

Retired army officers settled in to watch parachute jumps while fundamentalist Roman Catholics celebrated Sunday mass in the traditional Latin style.

But amid all this lingered the bitter taste of ill-feeling against the immigrants, officially estimated at 4.6 million but said by Le Pen to total six of France's 55 million residents.

Guatemalan rebels step up fight ahead of elections

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

GUATEMALA CITY — Outgunned and outnumbered, leftwing guerrillas in Guatemala have stepped up their fight against the army in advance of elections for a civilian president after decades of stern military rule.

Government supporters hope the elections, on November 3 with a probable second round five days later, will bring greater assistance from the United States and help repair Guatemala's image as one of the world's worst human rights violators.

Diplomats and Guatemalan officials say the rebels have been using heavier weapons, larger units and greater firepower over the past few months in operations apparently designed to refute government claims that their insurgency is beaten.

Ambushes and hit-and-run raids on the 40,000-strong army are becoming more and more frequent.

"Three years ago it looked as if the army was on the verge of wiping out the guerrillas but they retreated, regrouped and re-emerged," said a senior Western diplomat.

"Today they seem almost cocky, acting as bold as brass in some areas."

Guerrilla strength is estimated at between 1,500 and 2,500 men,

a number Western military experts say is too small to pose a genuine threat to the armed forces, considered the toughest and best-trained in Central America.

But rebel attacks have forced the military government here to more than double the size of the armed forces over the past four years, draining resources from the frail, commodity-based economy, and scaring away the foreign tourists who once provided an important source of revenue.

The problem has attracted less attention than conflicts in neighbouring El Salvador and the war between U.S.-sponsored rebels and the leftwing government of Nicaragua.

But with almost eight million people, Guatemala is by far the most populous of Central America's republics. It is the dominant regional economy and may well eventually find oil deposits linked to those nearby in southern Mexico.

In one of their most spectacular actions this year, a rebel force of about 150 guerrillas stormed a military command post near the village of El Tumbador on October 12 after blasting the area with heavy rocket and mortar fire.

It was one of their largest assault forces since early 1982 when rebel activity was at its height. The insurgents claimed to have killed 15 soldiers.



Muslims threaten holy war in Philippines

By Joel Palacios
Reuter

COTABATO, Philippines — Barefoot teenagers with machine-guns, grenade launchers and assault rifles are training in jungle camps in the southern Philippines for what their leaders threaten will be a "Jihad" — an Islamic holy war.

The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) says it will go into full-scale battle if President Ferdinand Marcos does not negotiate on more autonomy for the south, home for most of the seven million Filipino Muslims.

MILF guerrilla activities have so far been limited, with only occasional clashes with troops.

But as a Communist insurgency already stretches the government's military resources across the country, MILF leaders say at their camps on Mindanao Island that they are ready to rekindle an Islamic rebellion which they estimate cost 300,000 lives in the 1970s.

"We are preparing for a Jihad," the commander-in-chief of the Bangsa Moro (Moro nation) Islamic army, A. Haj Murad, said at his camp in Maguindanao province.

"We do not want political reforms but an autonomous Islamic government in the southern Philippines."

At another MILF base, guerrilla leader Guilan-Naem Pelangking, known as "Chairman Maestro," said Marcos had failed to fulfil the 1976 pact signed in Libya that ended the Muslim rebellion — a charge denied by the government.

Pelangking said: "Moro people will go to war after 1985 because Marcos has not complied with the agreement."

Most Filipinos were converted to Roman Catholicism under 300 years of Spanish colonial rule. But Muslims — Moro is Spanish for "Moor" — held out in the south.

Murad, 38, who heads the MILF coordinating committee, said its campaign was supported by Middle Eastern countries where many of his men had been trained.

Surrounded by aides carrying M-60 light machine-guns and AK-47 assault rifles, he said: "We are now ready for any confrontation with the military. If Marcos refuses to initiate talks with our central committee, we will resort to violence."

The MILF claims to have an armed force of 40,000.

"All Muslim youths reaching the age of 12 are required to undergo training in the mountains where we also manufacture guns such as the M-79 grenade launchers," said Murad.

The MILF is headed by Salamat Hashim, former Vice-chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which launched the rebellion in 1970.

The MNLF split into three factions after the 1976 agreement ending the fighting was signed in Tripoli. Earlier this year, Hashim's group adopted the name MILF.

"We dropped the word 'national' in our title and changed it to 'Islamic' because in Islam there is no nationalism," said MILF official Zacaria Candao, former governor of Maguindanao province, who took part in the negotiations in Libya.

He said: "A Saudi Arabia-based organisation of religious leaders called Rabita Al Alam Al Islamic is trying to bring together the three factions and is trying to form a committee which will try to open new walks with the Philippines."

The government says it has implemented the Tripoli agreement, starting with establishment of two autonomous regions covering 11 provinces in Mindanao and the setting up of Islamic law (Sharia) courts.

The guerrillas are not satisfied. They say the pact provided for 13 provinces to be merged in a single autonomous government for all the southern Philippines, covering the Sulu archipelago and Palawan as well as Mindanao.

LETTERS

A lesson in objectivity

To the editor:

I AM currently a guest of your country, an Australian doctor invited to speak at the recent first Pan-Arab conference on anaesthesia and intensive care. It is my first time in the Middle East and like most other Westerners, I arrived armed with expression from our only source of information, the Western media.

In one week all my preconceptions have been challenged by a different reality. I have attended a superbly organised conference equal to any I have attended in Europe, the United States or Australia. The scientific standard and hospitality have been superb.

Equally enlightening for me, was to meet and speak to Arabs from many parts of the Middle East. I have learnt more about the region in the past week than from all the Western news reports during my life time.

Every morning during the last week I have read the Jordan Times, and can I just say how refreshing it is to read objective and accurate reports of a standard which every Western news source could aim for. The article by Crown Prince Hassan (Oct. 26) should be distributed to every Western journalist as an example of objective, concise and informative writing. It is strong writing which discusses issues that matter. Many of us in the West hunger for such journalism, but are rarely privileged to actually read it. It makes many of our own reports appear unsophisticated, parochial and crude and highlights the Crown Prince's point that our views and opinions are largely formed by the information we are fed.

I congratulate your newspaper on its tenth anniversary and hope that our own media is so inspired by your high standards that we may soon have equally as objective and energetic journalism. I have kept the Crown Prince's article as an example of what I would hope to read in our own newspapers one day.

Ken Hillman,
Director of Anaesthesia, Intensive and Coronary care,
The Liverpool Hospital,
Sydney,
Australia.



King calls for unified Arab efforts to solve Palestine problem

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

In the name of God the Almighty, we open this third regular session of the tenth chamber of parliament with expression of thanks to God the Almighty for enabling you during the past regular and special sessions which convened uninterrupted for the duration of the year to further solidify the pillars of constitutional life which we have staunchly striven to safeguard and fortify and to deepen its old established roots and traditions in our beloved Jordan as a beacon for sound democratic government. I feel a sense of great happiness as I recognise with pride the constructive and tangible effort which has been amply demonstrated in the cooperation that characterised the relationship between the executive and the legislative branches of government, in enacting legislation and laws, their development and evolution to better serve the country and its citizens. This Jordanian accomplishment has become a landmark which deserves to be enshrined in the processes of government by consultation and consent to which all peoples of our Arab Nation and the peoples of the Third World in general aspire. It also, likewise, resurrects our highest Arab and Islamic values in their golden age which made our nation foremost amongst nations. All of us are guardians and responsible to our people by intimate communication, confidence of opinions, a spirit of loving and brotherhood and the rule of law.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

While expressing to you my deep pride in your achievements, it is also a source of satisfaction to me that the Government, acting upon my directive, has carried out far-reaching measures towards strengthening local government and implementing a system of decentralisation and instituting new regional administrative groupings, in recognition of the vast development accomplishment and the substantial population expansion which has occurred throughout the Kingdom: in cities, towns, bedouin and village centres and conglomerates. The evolution has been such that citizens regard the election of their municipalities, local councils and other forms of local government a sacred right to be exercised and an obligation which my Government is most determined to implement and preserve. Genuine democracy must begin at the solid grass-roots level and constitutes the foundation of the great pyramid in which its levels of elevation are closely linked up to the level of summitry. True democracy can only be embodied in decision-making at the grass-roots level and at all other levels and is not a slogan devoid of substance to be bragged about.

In striving to accomplish these lofty objectives and to ensure the widest possible participation by all the citizens without exception, my Government will present to your august body a new draft electoral law which embodies and fortifies these principles and objectives.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

Jordan has been and will always continue to be proud of its great military traditions and of its courageous Armed Forces which

constitute its redoubtable shield in warding off any aggression against its sovereignty, integrity and security. The Jordanian Arab Army is motivated by a sacred and deep sense of mission passed down to it since the Great Arab Revolt. It is a legacy to defend the Arab Nation in all parts of the Arab homeland and to liberate what has been usurped of its sacred soil and achieve its independence, unity and impregnability.

Imbued with this sense of mission, we are devoting the absolute priority to our Armed Forces in our plans and allocations. We shall not under any circumstances fail to make every sacrifice towards strengthening the Armed Forces and providing them with the necessary arms and equipment and to preserve their high standard of training and readiness.

We wish to reiterate here our unwavering determination to ensure the provision of our Armed Forces' needs for the most advanced weapons and equipment, from all sources available to us, regardless of the obstacles placed in our way.

I wish to record with deep satisfaction that the law of military service is being implemented meticulously and nationwide to the stage where it has become embedded in the life of our society. It is presently supplementing our Armed Forces with a massive flow of manpower with skills, education, determination and readiness to offer any sacrifice in defence of the country and nation.

I also wish to register with deep satisfaction that my Government has started the implementation of the People's Army Law which has been enacted by your august Assembly during the previous session, starting its implementation in the Balqa Governorate. We are doing our utmost to extend its scope and to ensure its requirements until it encompasses all parts of the country so that Jordan will become a nation at arms and a citadel against which all plans of aggression are smashed.

My Government is devoting considerable attention to the development of the public security services and civil defence and to provide them with the most advanced and sophisticated equipment because the stability of the internal front and its solidarity are the basis for every creative and constructive endeavour. Public security at any event finds in the citizen an honourable partner in ensuring security, law-abiding behaviour and stability anchored in the people's faith that every citizen is a guard wherever he may be: at work or at home.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

I wish from this rostrum to send to our stout and faithful people in our occupied territories: in the dear West Bank, in the Gaza of Hashem and in eternal Arah Jerusalem, the focal spot of our hearts and dedication, greetings emanating from the profoundest depth; a greeting of solemn pride, respect and admiration for the proud and heroic steadfastness, which challenges every day the most brutal and relentless occupation and colonisation that contemporary history has known. What our people are enduring, in confronting all forms of repression, oppression, brutal force and deprivation which aim at uprooting the very existence of our Arab and Islamic heritage, constitutes a fateful challenge which is not only confined to threatening the very existence of our noble Arab Palestinians in their ancestral homeland but also constitutes a springboard

from which to threaten the entire Arab and Islamic existence across the vast expanse of our area of civilisation. It is an attempt to impose hegemony upon our nation, with unlimited support from world forces which endorse such aggression.

The daily suffering of our people in their lives, livelihood and means has reached such a magnitude that it is no longer possible to keep silent or be indifferent to their plight. My Government will continue to shoulder its national responsibilities in providing assistance to our steadfast people within its limited means, as it has been doing since 1967. But the limited assistance which the sisterly Arab states have been providing through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee has been dwindling in the last years to an extent which causes deep concern. This is the more worrying since it comes at a time when the occupied territories are facing ever-increasing and rampant unemployment, the non-existence of work opportunities, the continued confiscation of land, water resources and properties and the imposition of crushing taxes. It has become incumbent upon us to move immediately with our Arab brethren to convene an urgent meeting at a high level to study the situation from all its aspects before a catastrophe befalls our people.

Assistance to our people in the occupied territories, in addition to its humanitarian aspects which the dictates of brotherhood and honour call for, is also linked to Arab national security in its entirety. Our people, though enduring hateful occupation for over eighteen years, constitute in their continued steadfastness on their soil the basic reality upon which we rely in claiming back our usurped rights.

Therefore, every effort to maintain the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on its soil is the major pillar in the policy of my Government towards the occupied land. And it is from this consideration that my Government continues to exert its efforts in reviewing the procedures and instructions which regulate our links with the people there and their links with us here, with a view to their modification, in order to deepen those links and to extend assistance and other forms of facilities to the citizens and to their agricultural and industrial produce to pass through the bridges.

Within this framework, my Government has already initiated a study of the development needs in the occupied territories and to define the fields where the returns are greater and the feasibility stronger. These are being given careful study and scrutiny, as a prelude to the completion of a general plan and detailed plans of economic and social development in the occupied territories, in the hope that it would be put into execution as soon as it is completed and in the light of available resources.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

My Government has pursued in the conduct of its international relations a purposeful national and balanced policy, inspired by Jordan's long-standing position and attachment to Arabism and Islam. Its policy is also inspired by its open and extensive relationship with all states in the community of nations and its long involvement and experience with the Arab movement and its centrality within it. It is also motivated by our profound faith that Arab solidarity is dictated by the imperatives of an Arab common life, common interests and a com-



mon future and destiny. It is also impelled by our obligations towards the Charter of the Arab League, the Arab Defence Treaty and the resolutions of the Arab summit meetings.

Such being our basic position, we consider that our major Arab problems are the common responsibility of all the Arab states which renders it imperative that these efforts should be made in unison and coordination and directed towards dealing with these problems in a manner that would realise our national objectives and aspirations.

Our faith in the need to formulate a common Arab approach has been augmented by what we are witnessing with deep sadness in the divisions in the ranks of the Arab Nation and the strife which had erupted amongst its various segments and the conflicting approaches in policies and orientations amongst the sisterly Arab states in matters which impinge upon the destiny of the nation. This is also evident in the hesitation to convene scheduled Arab meetings whenever the need calls for such meetings.

In recognition of this fact, we have responded to the invitation to attend the Emergency Arab Summit held in Casablanca, one of whose results was a call to mobilise the resources of the Arab Nation and to achieve solidarity between its states and the setting-up of committees to work for reconciliation amongst the sisterly Arab states.

In pursuance of the Emergency Arab Summit resolutions and in response to the noble initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Tunisia and the Secretary-General of the Arab League, meetings were held in Jeddah and Riyadh, at the invitation of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic at the level of the prime ministers of the two sisterly countries to review the relationship between them in a spirit characterised by candour, fraternity and insistence upon putting the higher Arab interest above everything else.

It was only natural that these meetings should achieve a good start in view of the natural ties which exist between the two countries and the goodwill which animated the conferees. These meetings will be resumed in order to deal with all problems regarding which differences had existed,

the aim being to promote all that is conducive to ensuring the common interest and solidify good neighbourly relations.

Our primary goal is to restore to this Arab Nation its vitality, its position of eminence, its solidarity and its weight. We are striving to achieve this objective by persistent effort within Arab ranks and by the efforts which we are exerting in the larger international arena in pursuit of the interests of our nation and in the service of its just causes.

The Palestine problem has a centrality in our attention within the framework of common Arab efforts. In addition to being the core of all Arab causes, it has been and will continue to be for us in Jordan our foremost concern because it has the deepest roots in the hearts and minds of every member of our citizenry and lives in every home. We regard it as a destiny which fate has laid down upon us to confront with honour, courage and fidelity. This is because it is a case of aggression which we must repulse and a right which we must restore.

It is for this overriding reason that all our efforts and moves, including our joint efforts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, are aimed at shaking up the existing status quo which has been digging deeper and deeper within a situation of no-war, no-peace. We have striven and will continue to strive to focus attention and throw light on the principles upon which it would be possible to establish peace in the Middle East. Our efforts and moves have been a link in the chain of the common Arab effort and one of its avenues.

It has been a dynamic and effective thrust based on the solid foundation which has been articulated at the Fez Summit.

We shall continue to shoulder our national responsibility towards this sacred cause and bear our responsibilities and duties towards the restoration of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of international legitimacy and the United Nations resolutions pertaining to the question of Palestine and the crises of the Middle East and within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all parties involved in the conflict.

It is our considered opinion that without recourse to this method, there will be no peace, and without it the Middle East

region will remain in permanent turmoil and permanent tension, which threaten stability in the region as well as world peace. History will not record, under any circumstances, that we have succumbed to the obduracy of Israel or to the policy of the status quo which it is pursuing or that we have surrendered our legitimate rights.

Our persistent and continued efforts, based on Arab solidarity and endorsed by our close and distinctive foreign relations with all states, are capable of bringing us to the shores of success and security.

I have presented the Palestine cause at the United Nations on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary celebrations, in the presence of the great number of world leaders and statesmen. I have put the United Nations before its responsibilities regarding the Palestine problem which had arisen in the bosom of the United Nations and co-existed with it ever since and has become today the crises of the Middle East. I felt the deep impact which my presentation had made and the positive response which my call for a just peace had brought about.

If we are making sincere efforts in charting the way to peace, it is because, in addition to the call of conscience, we feel a deep sense of responsibility before God, before the people and before history. Our aim in all these efforts is to deliver our people from the yoke of occupation, to restore the usurped Arab land and the redemption of the legitimate Arab and Palestinian rights. Our efforts are a part of the collective Arab efforts. They will be strengthened by united and collective Arab efforts and weakened if they should divide ranks.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

The continuation of the Iranian aggression against sisterly Iraq will continue to be a source of concern to us as well as a profound national agony. We have stood since the outset of this conflict at the side of our brethren in Iraq who have shown an outstanding example in bravery, cohesion and sacrifice in the just defence of its land and its people.

It is regrettable that the persistent international Arab and Islamic efforts to dissuade Iran from the course of war and to accept peace by peaceful negotiations between two neighbourly Muslim states have so far been to no avail.

It is imperative that these efforts should continue to convince Iran that the path of peace between two states sharing the same religion, long historical ties and a common civilisation is the only road to resolving the conflict between them. We shall continue to stand by sisterly Iraq and to support its right to defend itself and its people and its call for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Gentlemen,

As for dear Lebanon, deep pain grinds our hearts because of the tragedies and catastrophes which occur every day on its soil and at the hands of its own sons. We strongly appeal to the noble Lebanese people to return to their senses and to be compassionate to itself, to its country, its sons and daughters and to succeeding generations.

As catastrophes continue to afflict our nation in all its provinces, what has befallen sisterly Sudan in consequence of the disastrous drought impels us to extend our hand of consolation and

assistance and also to appeal to the sisterly Arab states which are capable of doing so to heed the call of duty and to offer such assistance as would enable it to develop its economy and to improve the standard of living of its people and to ensure that the tragedy of Sudan shall not recur.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

While we place all our trust in the Almighty God in all we plan and do, we consider our people the principal cornerstone which enables us to shoulder our duties and responsibilities. Our gracious and generous people, who have built the wonderful edifice of modern Jordan throughout the length and breadth of our sacred Jordanian homeland, deserve to receive from us the maximum degree of assistance and services which we can provide.

Inspired by this recognition and in order to continue our development and progress to ever-higher elevations, my Government has taken wise and well-planned steps and measures for the utilisation of land and resources for the benefit of the citizen and to ensure his welfare, support and sufficiency.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

During the last session of your august Assembly, my Government continued its planning to formulate a new and comprehensive vision of the needs of our Jordanian society and its accelerating future development, by speedy and confident steps, to catch up with the societies which had preceded us on the path of progress, learning and knowledge as we stand on the threshold of the closing years of the twentieth century. Concomitant with this futuristic approach is a resurrection and a deeper and sounder understanding of our immortal spiritual values and moves and a resurrection of the treasures of our Arab and Islamic cultural legacy which had served as a beacon of enlightenment over many ages past before our nation suffered a relapse, torpor, lethargy, ignorance, weakness and divisions. Our response to the challenges of contemporary civilisation encompasses every walk of life, foremost of which is preparing our human resource to be equipped with learning, character and aspirations. We regard our human resource as the most precious that we possess since it constitutes the pivotal ingredient which gives to our society the strength, cohesion and the productive and creative work which it stands to gain. Suffice it here to state with deep satisfaction that almost a million students, boys and girls have enrolled in the various schools and institutes of learning in this academic year. This figure represents 35 per cent of the total population. My Government is continuing with utmost diligence its programme of building modern school premises, equipped with the most modern facilities and equipment, including an expansion in the introduction of scientific laboratories, computers, and vocational training so that these applied skills become an integral part in preparing the student to face the requirements of the modern world in which he lives.

Compulsory education has become available to all people in the school age; and the Ministry of Education is planning to make it nationwide by the year 1990. The Jordanian society, which has made similar large strides in the national campaign to eliminate

illiteracy, will receive the year 2000 having achieved the total elimination of illiteracy which constitutes a major impediment to development.

We also wish to record with deep satisfaction that 55 per cent of all students in the higher education age have also enrolled in various universities and institutes of education both at home and abroad. It is one of the highest per capita higher education enrolment in the world, including the advanced countries.

The Ministry of Higher Education has begun its basic objective in reorienting and reorganising the higher education curricula with a view to achieving a qualitative change in our programmes of higher education and in a manner that it would meet the needs, aspirations and the objectives of our present and future needs in the contemporary world.

You are well aware that the graduation of tens of thousands of university students needs to be accompanied by building up a sufficiency in the absorptive capacity through our development plans, taking into account a more adequate system in the allocation of our manpower resources. This is an objective to which my Government accords its utmost attention. Its success hinges on the cooperation and close coordination between the Government and the various segments in the private sector.

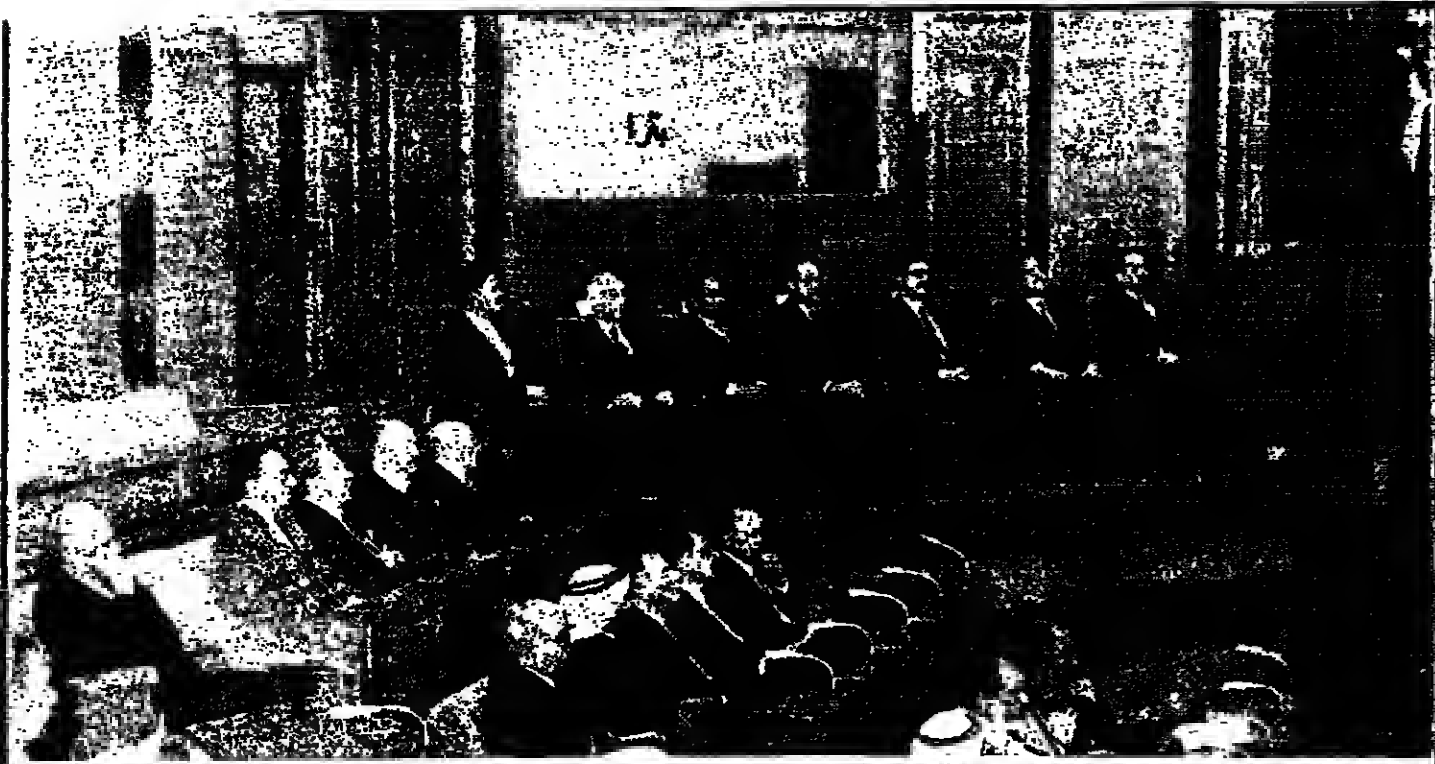
Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

In the field of economic and social planning, my Government, with the participation of the local institutions, leadership and the private sector is presently engaged in preparing the third five-year plan 1986-1990. We realise that planning is a continuing process which, while envisaging long-range goals, prepares successive five-year intermediate plans. At this juncture where drawbacks, relapses and contractions have occurred in the rate of growth of our national income, in consequence of financial and economic difficulties which have afflicted the world, including our Arab region which used to provide our national economy and our defence needs strongly and generously, and which had peaked in the early eighties, my Government is exerting its utmost effort to rectify the course and to bring about structural changes, as well as to adjust to the local, regional and international changes, with courage and realism. The aim is to reactivate the economic foundation, in particular the production sector, in the hope of making progress towards self-sufficiency, to guard against external changes and to gradually transform our society from an affluent consumer society to one of production and productivity.

In the industrial sector, my Government is pursuing steady and firm steps to support the manufacturing of the commodities that we need, and to afford it protection against external dumping, provided that those industries which receive protection maintain world standards or as close to them as possible as regards quality, sufficiency of supplies and diversity of products. This includes semi-manufacturing and processing at this stage in our economic development. The utmost efforts are also being made to encourage the establishment of joint Arab projects, in implementation of the objectives of the Arab common market, Arab economic unity and integration.

My Government has enacted a number of laws and regulations to provide incentives to local investors in feasible projects. It is also

(Continued on page 6)



Their Royal Highnesses Prince Mohammad and Crown Prince Hassan, Royal Court official and other dignitaries attend the opening meeting of the third ordinary session of Parliament (Petra photo)



Her Majesty Queen Noor, wives of senior officials and Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi and other guests in a standing ovation at the end of His Majesty King Hussein's address to Parliament

'Our efforts are aimed at shaking up the status quo'

(Continued from page 5)

developing the necessary skilled manpower to shoulder the responsibilities of development and industrialisation.

It is a source of pride that while my Government is carrying out this ambitious and purposeful programme, it is doing so within the constraints of a tight and disciplined financial and fiscal policy to the point of strict austerity in public spending. This is necessitated by the exceptional circumstances through which we are passing and which have prompted us not to resort to easy alternatives which had devastated the economies of many countries in the developing world. Inflation has been kept at lowest levels while the Jordanian dinar has maintained its value vis-a-vis the various other world currencies. In addition, new external loans for development purposes have been confined within the strictest limits and most urgent needs.

In as much as economic and social development needs surveillance and follow-up, my Government is in the process of establishing a comprehensive data base whether in gathering information on the natural resources, water, minerals and manpower throughout the Kingdom or in a follow-up of economic and social indicators at the level of regions and segments of economic activity.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

My Government is determined to achieve the optimum level of food self-sufficiency, which is one of our foremost priorities. Regulations and arrangements have been made to enable potential investors, whether individuals or companies to utilise unused (state) lands in the southern and the eastern parts of the country where the availability of abundant underground water has been proved. In addition, we intend to store the abundant rainfall which is presently wasted in growing wheat and other cereals and, also, fodder to make possible a substantial increase in livestock production. This programme will enable us to surmount the vagrancy of changing climate and the paucity of rain in years of drought, and we will not remain as in the past under the mercy of forces beyond our control. My Government will intensify its efforts in the fields of social services and infrastructure in all regions without exception in order to encourage migration from cities to bedouin and rural areas.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

Since good roads constitute the main artery which links villages with towns and the areas of agricultural and industrial production to the areas of marketing and exports, my Government has attached great importance to the completion and modernisation of the road network whose total length presently exceeds 7,000 kilometres.

My Government is working to extend this network by an additional 1,200 kilometres and to improve its quality to serve the needs of internal as well as external transportation and to ensure greater safety on the roads.

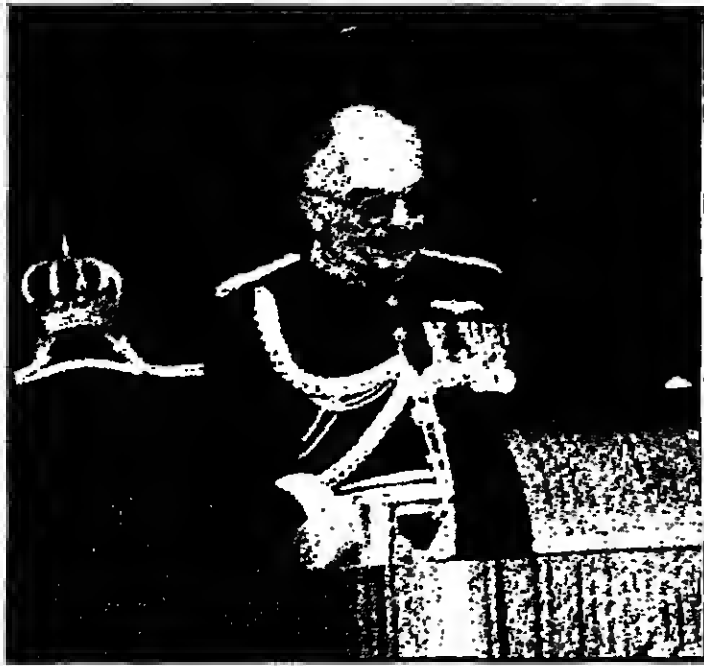
My Government had from the outset striven to reactivate the refrigerated trucking sector which had been sluggish and in recession. It has also striven to increase the volume of goods passing via Aqaba to provide additional work for the fleet of refrigerated trucks. Presently, the volume of goods imported via Aqaba amounts to eight million tons - an increase of 30 per cent over the volume in 1984. The goods exported via Aqaba are estimated at eight million tons - an increase of 13 per cent over last year. The railway capacity has also been expanded. For sea transportation specialized docks have been built as well as two new platforms to serve the increasing passenger needs. Presently, a new specialised dock for handling petroleum products is under construction.

My Government is devoting special attention to air transport of passengers and goods through the on-going expansion of Amman, the Royal Jordanian Airline, so that this national corporation shall continue to serve as Jordan's successful roving ambassador, carrying the Jordanian flag to all parts of the world. A center for a sophisticated radar traffic control system has been completed to cover and guide the air passage ways.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

Tourism is one of the main sources of our national income. In recognition of this fact, my Government has revised the plans in the tourist sector, with the aim of achieving a greater expansion in the field of tourism whether internal, regional or international.

The revised plan includes the encouragement of the private sector to make greater investments and the granting of all the necessary facilities and guarantees. Work has already begun for



building three tourist villages during the coming year; in the Ajlun mountains, the Balqa hills and in the Jordan Valley. The plan also includes the establishment of public parks and playgrounds and tourist facilities in various parts of the Kingdom. The plan also includes the development of desert tourist centers and activation of those already present.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

The communications revolution has become a symbol of this age and means to deal with it. In recognition of this fact, my Government has devoted considerable and incessant attention to the development of wire and wireless communications and also communications by means of the Arabsat and the Intersat.

It has also linked the coaxial cable with the microwave network between the ground station which receives the satellite communications at Baqa'a and the new communications center at Al Abdali. There is also the joint regional microwave system which links Amman, the Arab Republic of Egypt and Baghdad between Aqaba and Nuweiba. Furthermore, work is being diligently carried out in installing the modern electronic digital system and also the new central digital Amman electronic center which has a capacity of 33,000 numbers and a subsidiary center at Al Abdali, as well as central electronic exchanges at Zarqa, Madaba, Irbid and Jerash with eleven additional electronic exchanges with an initial capacity to handle 49,000 numbers by the end of this year. The project includes automobile

Intensive work is being carried out in drilling ten wells in the Hamza oil field. It is our hope that we may be able to utilize this oil field after ascertaining its feasibility next year. My Government will also augment this drilling effort by inviting international companies to participate in the drilling operations throughout the Kingdom.

The Government has already initiated talks with a number of these international corporations to speed up the work and to intensify the exploration and drilling operations. My Govern-

ment is simultaneously carrying out geological surveys and exploration for natural gas, oil and geothermal power and an intensive study for the exploitation of the oil shale reserves with the aim of establishing a plant for the production of 50,000 barrels of oil per day.

The Jordanian ground station, operating in conjunction with Arabsat, has already been put into service with a view to linking it with all the sisterly Arab states which have completed the installation of their ground receiving stations. Similarly, work is under way for the Arab regional coaxial project which would serve Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia, supplemented by a microwave subsidiary system to serve the southern parts of the country, including a special project to improve television reception for all the towns and villages in the south of the Kingdom.

Work will be initiated on a project to modernise the technical administration of networks and the services for customers, on the most modern basis in the world and the operation of the communications authority on commercial basis in which both the public and the private sectors participate, as has been done in a number of advanced countries.

Considerable progress has been made in expanding postal stations and services which have presently reached 772 stations which is a relatively high percentage in proportion to the population density and the geographic area of the Kingdom.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

My Government is in the process of developing and modernising labour laws with the aim of establishing stable working relationship between employers and employees, and the active participation of both in the development field.

We wish to register with pride the substantial expansion achieved in the application of social security, which we hope will encompass all the working people in Jordan as well as those working outside the Kingdom.

The provision of security to the employees and insurance of their stability is a legitimate right in which we believe and strongly endorse. This will provide the incentives to the employed to increase their productivity and creativity. Foremost amongst the projects which my Government plans to implement in the forthcoming fiscal year is the establishment of a National Assistance Fund by virtue of a special regulation. Its financing would be solicited from official as well as private sources on voluntary basis. The objective is to ensure a minimum income to persons in need, so that there will cease to be pockets of destitution in our Jordanian society which are deprived of a decent life.

The first conference of Jordanian expatriates was convened this year. Arrangements have been made to reorganise and strengthen the department of expatriates at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure closer links between the expatriate and his motherland. It also aims at overcoming the difficulties which our expatriate sons are facing in the countries of their employment whether they be social, cultural, economic or national.

We are proud of those dear sons and daughters and of their achievements and their loyalty to their motherland Jordan. We also appreciate their keen interest to associate themselves with the process of development and progress in their country. The Civil Registration Department has registered their families in its records and has positively and expeditiously responded to their needs.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

My Government attaches spe-



cial importance to the judicial system in the area of legislation, law courts, judicial independence, administration and judicial inviolability. This stems from our faith that justice is a basic pillar in the structure of Jordanian society. My Government is increasing the number of law courts in various parts of the country. It is also formulating amendments to existing laws pertaining to the work of the law courts, including a draft law for the Bar Association, which has already passed its constitutional stages, the law of civil judicial procedure, the law of criminal proceedings, the penal code, the Law of Execution, the Notary Public Law, the law on the inspection of courts for the benefit of the citizens and the reformulation and updating of Jordanian laws to meet the needs of the modern age. A draft law is presently being drawn up for the establishment of a law institute to fill the needs of the judiciary and the lawyers' association.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

Health care is a basic right in the life of the people and health promotion and care are indispensable to the Government's policies of social and economic development. My Government will be working towards increased cooperation and coordination and the pursuit of a common strategy between the various ministries, department and institutions which deal with health problems within a comprehensive plan which the Government will adopt and commit itself to carry out. The plan's ultimate objective is to ensure full health coverage for all citizens. Primary and preventive health care, particularly in the rural areas, takes priority in our plan, since prevention is better than cure and particularly at early childhood. We shall, God willing, establish a medical treatment institution and apply total health insurance.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

Jordan has achieved far-reaching accomplishments in all fields of life, within a balanced context which encompasses all parts of the country and all sectors of the citizenry and their needs. This great achievement has been accorded recognition by people far and close, by foe and friend alike, as well as by specialised international institutions which are not prone to flattery or partiality. Jordan has become foremost amongst the developing nations and an example worthy of emulation in various fields.

All these accomplishments have been made in spite of the scarcity of means and resources and by the wise policies of the state. It has, likewise, been the result of the great exertions, hard toil and aspirations of our people, who have incessantly worked to achieve a better and more advanced society. We are proud of their achievements, a pride shared by other nations. Real wealth resides in a capable and highly qualified manpower.

Stability and public order which we have been most keen to

maintain with the cooperation of all citizens, as well as the incentives which have rewarded achievement, had the greatest effect on what has been achieved up to now.

But, distinguished gentlemen, we shall not waste a moment in praising our achievements, but shall regard them as a springboard for higher plateau of success.

The fact that at this stage we are suffering from a temporary relapse in our financial resources for overriding reasons throughout the region should not impede our resolve or our confidence in the present and the future.

At this juncture, we wish to stress that we are living in the era of the large conglomerates where there is no room for small desperate countries. The Arab economic integration which we had agreed to implement, at the Amman Arab summit in 1980, must be turned into reality, because every Arab country is weak on its own, but strong in unity and integration with its sisterly Arab states.

Honourable members of the Upper House, Honourable members of the Chamber of Deputies,

Jordan has a historic and national role which it must fulfil towards itself and towards the Arab Nation. We are determined to fulfil this role, motivated and inspired by the principles of the Great Arab Revolt whose objectives were to achieve the unity of the Arabs, the building-up of their strength and the resurrection of their immortal heritage, and benefitting from it, and from the accomplishments of the other nations, to renew our contributions to the enrichment of world civilization, to correct its course and to elevate our nation to the level of becoming an active force in the world.

This can be accomplished by the strength of our national cohesion and solidarity and, to surmount the conflicts which have wrought havoc upon many of our countries and delapidated their strength without any acceptable reason or justification.

Your august body is capable of carrying out its full role and in all fields of national activity. The cooperation between our constitutional bodies and the cohesion of our society, on the basis of goodness, amicability, and tolerance are the main pillars in enabling us to achieve our great objectives in both the short- and long-runs.

May God lead us all to success and guide us on the correct path. God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you.



His Majesty King Hussein taking the salute before delivering a speech from the Throne to Parliament on Saturday (Petra photo)

The traffic crisis in perspective: A call for a firm enforcement of the law

By Dr. Ahmad Majdoubeh

INSPITE of the many admirable achievements on various levels by the traffic authorities over the past seven years, the current traffic situation in Jordan still looks pretty dismal in some important ways. True, one does detect in the remarks of traffic officials to the mass media, usually after a tragic accident, a serious concern over the deteriorating traffic condition and over the rapid increase in road accidents. Such concern, I am sure, reflects an ongoing, though seemingly invisible, commitment to battle the causes of road deterioration and accidents.

But at the same time, one feels that we are no longer making clear progress towards finding a satisfactory solution to the problem. Moreover, efforts to solve the traffic crisis appear to be concentrated mostly on somewhat indirect, and consequently less effective, measures.

To state my argument more directly, I think that in order to bring the traffic crisis under control, we need to tackle not all, but only the most urgent and crucial aspect of the problem, namely motorist irresponsibility and failure to heed traffic laws. This issue may be addressed most directly and effectively through strict enforcement of traffic laws and regulations.

Seven years ago, when I wrote a number of feature stories for the Jordan Times on the then rapidly worsening traffic control situation, the picture was different and in some ways more hopeful. I found in my interviews with traffic officials and people concerned by the issue a strong sense of the urgency and tragic nature of the traffic crisis and a serious and enthusiastic commitment to implement short-term measures as well as long-term projects to end the crisis.

Traffic officials then, as now, expressed great dissatisfaction over the dangerous state of Jordanian roads. Accompanying this dissatisfaction was a noticeable determination to bring the crisis under control. Such determination was reflected in the diligent, coordinated efforts of the Public Security Directorate (PSD), the Traffic Department (TD), the Traffic Engineering Department at the Municipality of Amman (TED), the Royal Automobile Club (RAC), the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA), the Ministry of Public Works, and even the Royal Scientific Society and the Ministry of Education.

The first tangible outcome of the joint meetings held by those parties was a scientific study of the causes of road accidents. Some of the major causes highlighted then were the paralyzing traffic congestion, the roads' poor physical condition, inadequate training of drivers, and ignorance of and indifference to traffic laws.

A number of measures were subsequently taken to deal with these individual causes. The TED, for example, shouldered the responsibility of easing the traffic congestion by recommending the opening of new roads and the altering of narrow two-way streets into one-way roads. It also called for installing permanent road signs. The TD obtained more



Young people of less than 20 years of age, mostly children, account for more than 70 per cent of pedestrian traffic victims

radar vehicles and mobilised forces to monitor as many roads as possible in an attempt to detect and control traffic violations. The JSPRA was carrying out the task of educating Jordanian citizens by holding seminars on traffic laws, distributing posters, and co-sponsoring radio and TV traffic programmes. And the RAC was planning to establish "the Middle East's first comprehensive driver training centre," which would serve as a model for other training schools.

Today the country has undoubtedly benefited from these efforts. In the four years I have been away from the country, much

has changed for the better. For example, the physical condition of the roads has improved a great deal. The impressive new highways, tunnels, bridges and smaller roads linking the various parts of the Kingdom and the rapidly expanding suburbs of the capital make it a lot more convenient and safer to travel.

Additionally, most of the roads have permanent signs indicating the street names, the direction, and the speed limit — as well as other important regulations. Several narrow roads have now been changed to one-way avenues. As a result, traffic congestion, especially in Amman, has eased remarkably.

Communication between traffic police and drivers seems to be functioning a lot more smoothly than before. And the drivers' training process appears to have immensely improved. Furthermore, the spread of traffic education through the media, though still below the required level, has increased.

But in spite of all of these positive developments, the traffic situation has not improved; on the contrary, it continues to worsen. The number of accidents occurring daily in the country is shocking. To have 150 or even 100 weekly traffic accidents, some of which are horrifying, in a small country like Jordan is unacceptable. And it is even less tolerable when one knows the cause of the majority of these accidents.

The official analysis of road accidents attributes most accidents to the driver's carelessness and his ignorance or disregard of traffic



laws. In my opinion, accidents are due more to indifference than to ignorance. The Jordanian driver's uncompromising attitude and his bad driving habits contribute greatly to almost all traffic violations and accidents.

It is not just accidents that worry the responsible citizen, but also the chaotic traffic atmosphere — one bordering on a state of complete anarchy. Driving a car in Jordan nowadays is neither pleasant nor safe: if driving is not literally fatal, it is at best psychologically torturing. The roads are full of rude, irresponsible, suicidal maniacs who break traffic rules left and right and even seem to be both proud of breaking the law and to enjoy torturing other drivers.

But to see traffic chaos at its worst, one must travel a route linking the capital with a major city. The Amman-Jerash-Irbid road, for example, which I have the misfortune of using twice a week, is almost a death trap. Accidents on this route are not only frequent but often, fatal. What contributes to making this route especially dangerous is without doubt the lack of a strong police presence. It is true that one sees a radar vehicle once in a while, but the problem is that road surveillance is very sporadic and that speed traps are located in very predictable places.

Two points need to be stressed here. First, there is no doubt that many of our road users are ignorant of traffic laws. No one denies this, and to a certain extent, the drivers are not to blame. Driver testing in Jordan is a mere formality, grossly inadequate for the

task of assuring that motorists are thoroughly familiar with "the rules of the road."

Consequently, ignorance may be used as an excuse for breaking the law. People may deliberately break the law and claim to be ignorant of it. It is important, therefore, to treat ignorance in itself as a serious violation.

Secondly, our drivers are (and I am putting this mildly) deliberately rude and careless. One does not need to read Hisham Sharabi's sociological study of the modern Arab societies to know that our citizens do not hesitate to break norms and violate laws the minute they feel "unwatched."

While this description of the traffic crisis in Jordan may seem to trace the outlines of a hopeless

and insoluble situation, this is not my intent. I simply want to emphasise the severity of the crisis and the importance of focusing efforts on its most critical underlying causes. Towards this end, I wish to make several recommendations.

As part of the commendable and continuing programme of opening new roads and improving the condition of existing routes, it is urgently necessary to clearly divide the various lanes of traffic, as well as the road and sidewalk, by means of yellow and white lines. This will help to organise and regulate the flow of traffic, particularly at night, when the roads may be poorly lit.

With regard to driver ignorance, educational television programmes and JSPRA courses for schoolchildren are an excellent beginning and an integral part of any long-term solution. But the magnitude of the problem requires formalised and institutionalised countermeasures above and beyond the efforts of these voluntary organisations. The PSD should produce and make available a standard, comprehensive booklet which clearly explains, in detail, all traffic rules and regulations. Furthermore, the written licence exam should be revised to ensure that a passing score reflects mastery of this booklet. I also think that all road users in Jordan — motorists, bicyclists, and even pedestrians — should be responsible to know the contents of the manual.

A special effort needs to be made to ensure that visiting Jordanians from the Gulf states, particularly during the summer, are provided copies of the booklet. Car accidents increase noticeably during the summer, at least partly due to the large number of these visitors, many of whom seem to

take special pleasure in ignoring traffic laws.

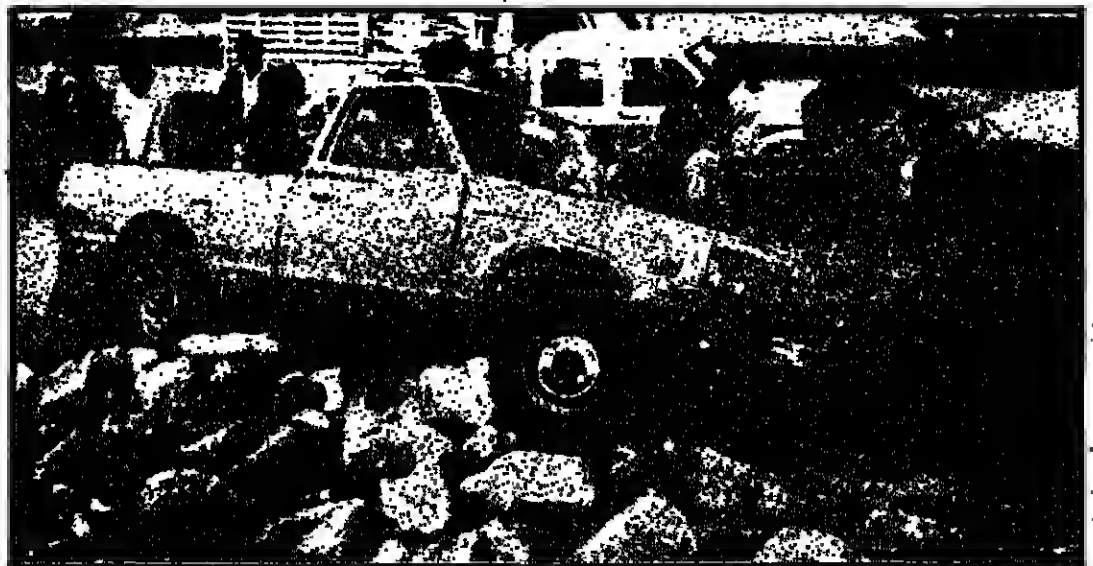
Finally, the TD must strictly enforce Jordan's traffic safety laws. The production and distribution of the booklet described above, combined with improved driver testing, will eliminate ignorance as an excuse for traffic violations. But it is not enough to ensure that drivers know the traffic rules; they must be forced to adhere to them. And how can we make sure that people obey the rules? Simply, and unavoidably, by placing all the roads in the Kingdom under constant surveillance and by punishing all violators.

And it is important here to tie in violators of all traffic rules, not just — as the case is today — of some of them. It is true that inappropriate passing, high speed, and reckless driving are three of the most dangerous violations, but they are by no means the only important ones. Traffic police should feel equally concerned and upset when some one commits a seemingly less harmful and innocent violation. A stop-sign violation is ultimately as serious a crime as a speed-limit violation. We therefore should be equally firm in punishing both violations, for if one is made to respect a stop-sign regulation, he will not doubt learn to respect a speed-limit rule.

It is the TD's responsibility, then, to see to it that road users develop the habit of not just reading all road signs, but also respecting them; so that if they do not do this out of an authentic sense of commitment and true citizenship, then they will at least do so out of fear of punishment. And the only way to achieve this, which is the only way to ultimately improve the traffic situation, is to put more cops on the road.



Improper, double parking or parking on bus stops are largely responsible for traffic congestion



Wrong over-taking, lack of road signs and road markings and ignorance of traffic regulations are the main reasons behind the high rate of traffic accidents in the country

King receives Klibi and Aziz

(Continued from page 1)

for convening the next Arab summit and the latest developments in the Middle East. Petra said. It said Mr. Rifai and Mr. Klibi reviewed the outcome of the mediation committee's efforts and the Arab League secretary-general praised Jordan's positive response to the committee's efforts and cooperation with it.

Mr. Rifai emphasised Jordan's keen interest to cooperate with the committee and contribute to achieving its goals and objectives, the agency said.

Mr. Masri attended the Rifai-Klibi meeting.

In a separate meeting, Mr. Masri and Mr. Klibi discussed the latest developments in the Middle East and efforts to convene the next summit, Petra reported. They also reviewed Arab-African cooperation and the European-Arab dialogue, the agency added.

Mr. Klibi attended Saturday's

opening of the third ordinary session of the Jordanian Parliament.

The King's meeting with Mr. Aziz, who arrived here Saturday from Cairo, was attended by Crown Prince Hassan, Rifai and Mr. Masri. Petra reported that Mr. Aziz delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to the King. The message dealt with the current situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations and Iraqi-Jordanian cooperation in various fields, the agency said.

The Iraqi foreign minister is reportedly one of several Iraqi envoys currently touring Arab states with a memorandum drawn by President Hussein reaffirming Arab support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and statehood. Mr. Aziz left Amman later on Saturday.

The Iraqi memorandum is expected, after it is endorsed by Arab

heads of state, to be sent to the Nov. 19-20 summit meeting in Geneva of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking the world leaders to work towards a just and comprehensive Mideast solution based on U.N. resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian problem, informed sources told the Jordan Times on Friday.

Later on Saturday, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Mr. Ahmed Al Lawzi and Mr. Akef Al Fayed, received Mr. Klibi in separate meetings and discussed with him the current Arab situation and means of achieving Arab solidarity.

Mr. Lawzi and Mr. Fayed also received Arab Parliamentary Union President Ali Al Salami and discussed means of strengthening cooperation among Arab parliaments and unifying stands at international and regional parliamentary meetings.

King opens Parliament session

(Continued from page 1)

strategy that had an ultimate objective of ensuring "full health coverage for all citizens."

He also indicated plans to impose curbs on overly political Islamic preachers, saying the Government planned legislation "to keep in check irresponsible excesses and utterances."

Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the King's personal representative, numerous senior civil and military officials, Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, Arab Parliamentary Union President Ali Al Salami and Mrs. Gissel Charzat, permanent member of the European Parliament Political Affairs committee also attended the opening session.

At the end of his speech from the Throne, the King received at the Pavilion of Honour Queen Noor, Mrs. Rifai, Mrs. Lawzi, Mrs. Fayed, Mrs. Abu Odeh and Mrs. Dajani, cabinet members, Mr. Klibi, Mrs. Charzat and parliament members.

A grand official welcome was accorded to the King upon his arrival at the copper-domed chamber to inaugurate the third ordinary session of Parliament.

The King, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jasem, was welcomed upon his arrival by Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayed, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid, cabinet members, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb, Royal Court Secretary-General Rajai Al Dajani and Parliament Secretary General Hani Kheir.

The national anthem was played by the Armed Forces band and the King later inspected a guard of honour while Armed Forces guns fired a 21-gun salute.

Fayez reelected House speaker

(Continued from page 1)

won a majority of the total deputies present although he was competing with two other candidates. The others were deputies Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Riyadh Al Mufleh. The second session of elections were cited by observers as the emergence of a strong opposition against Mr. Fayez. But he was the only contender and won the position with a majority of 47 votes out of the 51 deputies present, with four abstentions.

The observers say that while past abstentions showed their stand with blank ballots, Saturday's ballots contained phrases such as "I do not support," "I am not convinced," "I do not trust," and "I withhold."

Observers, citing the 25 per cent abstention on Saturday, expect that anti-Fayez deputies will form major blocks and will nominate candidates for the post for the next ordinary session. Some observers were also astonished to find the opposition not having tried to nominate a candidate for this year's elections.

According to the observers, opponents of Mr. Fayez could be

categorised into two groups. The first group is made up of "activists" who secured their seats in the 1984 March elections on religious platforms. The second group is made up of those who are constantly "offended" by and "dissatisfied" with Mr. Fayez since they claim that he should be more outspoken in his presentations of various subjects handled by Parliament and that he should show more support for deputies' demands and criticism of some of the government policies.

Leith Shbeilat, who campaigned on a religious platform last March and who is considered to be one of the most outspoken critics of some government policies, says that "the opposition will be forced to be more active" next year.

Talking to the Jordan Times after the election of Mr. Fayez, Mr. Shbeilat said he was ready to nominate himself if the balloting was carried out in an "open" manner.

"I am sure that I will secure a lot of votes since my supporters are numerous," he said. Mr. Shbeilat promised that next year's campaign will be "very much different" from the previous three elections since "we will field candidates against Mr. Fayez."

Deputy Ati Abu El'izz said he was dissatisfied with the reelection of Mr. Fayez. "But next year, I assure you that there will be candidates other than Mr. Fayez," Mr. Abu El'izz said.

After the formal announcement of the speaker's election, Mr. Shbeilat vacated the speaker's chair and Mr. Fayez occupied it and wielded the speaker's bell.

The first gesture of the reelected speaker was to thank the deputies who voted in favour for or against him.

"I deeply thank you for the renewed trust you have given me today and I hope you will be satisfied whenever I call for order or in upholding the Constitution."

At the end of the House' first session, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, who was following the election process enthusiastically, congratulated Mr. Fayez on his reelection and expressed hope for a successful third ordinary session.

Mr. Rifai also pledged the government's support for "constructive cooperation between the legislative and executive powers in

harmony with our constitutional march."

The House also observed a minute of silence in the memory of the late Senator Abdul Mune'em Al Rifai and deputies Abdel Raouf Al Faris and Issa Akef.

Mr. Kheir also read out three Royal Decrees which called for Parliament's recess in September, postponed the opening of Parliament's third ordinary session from Oct. 1 to Nov. 2 and announcing the convening of Parliament's third ordinary session on Nov. 2.

The House also reelected deputies Ismail Al Hijazi and Salman Al Judah as first and second deputy speakers. Na'im Al Tall and Ramadan Al Hajjeh were reelected first and second assistants to Mr. Fayez.

An eight-member committee was formed to draft the House' reply to King Hussein's inaugural speech on Saturday. The committee includes the following deputies: Abdul Baqi Gammo, Rizk Al Bataineh, Yousef Al Athem, Ahmad Al Koufahi, Fawzi Shaker Al Tou'aimh, Salman Al Judah, Mufid Al Mubaslat and Mohammad Zouweih.

Shultz heads for Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

Shultz's two-day stay in Moscow.

Mr. Reagan has tried to emphasize bilateral issues other than arms control in recent public statements — notably, regional conflicts involving Soviet or Soviet-supported troops or advisers.

But the focus on arms control among America's allies and the public was intensified on Friday when U.S. negotiators began presenting new arms control proposals to their Soviet counterparts in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan said in a statement on Thursday the new proposals built on a plan unveiled by Mr. Gorbachev in Paris on Oct. 4 as well as an American offer on the table since July 1983.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said on Saturday the Soviet leadership has decided to place the Palestinian issue in the agenda for the Gorbachev-Reagan summit.

In a press conference on Thursday, Mr. Shultz said "the best way to go in the Middle East is... direct negotiations" between the Arabs and Israel.

That, he added, is what the United States has been trying to bring

about. Mr. Shultz was answering journalists' questions at the State Department.

The secretary was asked if he thought the Soviet Union might take part in an international conference on Middle East peace. Mr. Shultz noted that Jordan had spoken of "appropriate international auspices," and that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres had talked in similar terms.

"Following are Middle East-related excerpts from the Shultz press conference:

Question: Mr. Secretary, on the regional issues, how much weight do you think will be placed at the summit, on discussion of a Middle East peace process? What might the United States propose? And do you foresee a scenario wherein the Soviet Union might participate in an international peace conference?

Answer: We think that the way to go in the Middle East is not a big conference but direct negotiations between Israel and Israel's neighbours. So that's what we have been struggling to help bring about.

King Hussein has spoken about the importance of — I think his words are, "appropriate international

auspices." And Prime Minister Peres has picked up on that. But it's still not clear just how to define "appropriate international auspices."

But however it's defined, the name of the game is to get to direct negotiations, and that's what we are seeking; and we're prepared to explain that and explain why. I don't know how much time will end up being devoted to Middle East issues. But, obviously, it's an important set of subject matters.

Q: Mr. Secretary, in view of the events of recent weeks, do you still see the PLO, ultimately, as being a viable partner in that process?

A: The PLO has been involved, in recent weeks, as in the past, in acts of terror and violence. I don't see how those who are perpetrating terror and violence against one of the parties deserves a place at a peace table. So, those who are ready to sit down with Israel and try to work out peace, those who accept Resolutions 242 and 338, and those who are prepared to stop the so-called "armed struggle" — whatever their label may be — and those who aren't willing to do that don't deserve a place, in my opinion.

Arafat: Geneva summit will discuss Mideast

(Continued from page 1)

Egyptian airline during the Achille Lauro affair — could help improve Egypt's standing in the Arab World.

"What happened recently has given us the force to continue more efforts to win back Egypt to the Arab World," he said.

In another development, an editorial in state-run weekly paper Akhbar Al Yom said Mr. Arafat owed the Egyptian people an explanation for a number of puzzling questions, and demanded that he clearly define Egypt's expected role in the Mideast peace process.

In an early edition of the Saturday paper, editor-in-chief Ibrahim Saada deplored Mr. Arafat's repeated postponement of his scheduled visit to Egypt following the hijack of the Italian ship by four Palestinians early October.

"The Egyptian public opinion expected Yasser Arafat — the only spokesman for the Pal-



Yasser Arafat

estinian people — to fly immediately to Cairo and demand to address the Egyptian parliament and express the PLO opinion on what Egypt did for its sake," said Saada.

Mr. Arafat, scheduled to arrive within two or three days for talks

with President Hosni Mubarak, was expected earlier this week, according to government sources.

Referring to statements made by a senior PLO official claiming the organisation never asked Egypt to send the four Palestinian hijackers to its headquarters in Tunis for trial, Saada said an explanation was required to clarify questions on the PLO position towards Egypt.

"These aggressive statements are recorded in the press, and no formal denial by their owner or by the PLO was issued," Saada said,

pointing out that the PLO was in agreement with Egypt to conduct safe passage to the hijackers to Tunis.

Saada said: "We would like Arafat to be clear and specific concerning what he expects from us now and in the future."

"Does the organisation which you speak for accept what we do for it or does it want to limit our role and contract our participation in the search for realising the hopes and dreams of the Palestinian people?" he said, addressing Mr. Arafat.

Gemayel receives message

(Continued from page 1)

talks.

Asked if Mr. Gemayel would meet Mr. Assad to discuss the peace pact, Gen. Kholi said: "There is nothing definite until now."

Gen. Kholi later left by helicopter to the northern mountain

resort of Zghorta to confer with ex-President Suleiman Franjeh.

The Syrian government-controlled Al Thawra newspaper hailed the accord and said in an editorial: "The Lebanese will soon begin to reap the fruits of these efforts."

United continues to roll, Everton drops to 7th

LONDON (R) — Viking invader Jesper Olsen went on the rampage against Coventry at Old Trafford Saturday as English first division leaders Manchester United maintained their tremendous early season form.

The Dane, who will surely be one of the major personalities in next year's World Cup finals, scored both goals in United's 2-0 victory which took their points haul to 41 out of a possible 45, 10 clear of second-placed Liverpool.

Player-manager Kenny Dalglish left himself out of the side for the visit of Leicester, a decision he must have regretted because Liverpool struggled for long periods before squeezing home 1-0, courtesy of an 84th minute goal from Ian Rush.

Third-placed Sheffield Wednesday also found the going tough at Juce's Park Rangers and a 1-1 draw left them 13 points behind United on the 28-mark.

Chelsea displaced champions Everton in fourth place with an impressive 2-0 victory at Ipswich where prolific scorers Kerry Dixon and David Speedie both found the net.

Arsenal joined Chelsea on 27 points with a narrow 1-0 win against Manchester City at Highbury but still trail their London rivals on goal difference.

Everton, fourth at the start of the day, plunged to seventh after squandering a 1-0 lead at West Ham. The Londoners shrugged off Trevor Steven's 59th minute opener with a late double from new first division scoring sen-

sation Frank McAvennie.

The 24-year-old Scot, who cost \$470,000 from St. Mirren in the summer, has now scored 15 goals for West Ham.

And Everton are likely to find themselves in eighth spot Sunday when Nottingham Forest, who have won their last six games, entertain bottom club West Bromwich.

The champions are now a disheartening 17 points off the pace and even with just one third of the season completed, the title appears to rest between United and Liverpool.

Of the two, United were the more impressive Saturday and they would have won even more comfortably had former Liverpool goalkeeper Steve Ogrizovic not produced a series of breathtaking saves.

The quality of United's football was a delight to watch and Olsen twice produced the perfect finish to dazzling moves with perfectly-placed shots which left Ogrizovic helpless.

United's form is such that manager Ron Atkinson must be wondering how to fit in the multi-million dollars worth of talent currently sidelined through injury.

Coventry were despatched with consummate ease despite the absence of captain Bryan Robson.

Remi Moses and Scottish dynamo Gordon Strachan — his entire midfield — and defenders John Gidman and Mike Duxbury.

Dalglish has a more worrying problem at Liverpool, who simply do not look the same power without his inimitable touches.

Rush and transfer-listed Paul Walsh, the young England striker who has failed to command a regular first-team place since moving to Anfield from Luton, do not complement one another and Dalglish may be forced to put his own name back on the team-sheet.

Scottish champions Aberdeen warmed up for their European Cup second round second-leg tie against Swiss visitors Servette Geneva on Wednesday, with a resounding 4-1 home win over Glasgow Celtic, striker Frank McDougall scoring all four goals.

Aberdeen, who drew 0-0 in the first leg in Switzerland, took the lead when McDougall scored with a 27th minute header, and although Davie Proval equalised on the stroke of halftime, they swept Celtic aside after the interval.

McDougall scored three times in rapid-fire style in the 48th, 55th and 64th minutes to leave Aberdeen at the top of the premier league with 18 points from 13 games, two points ahead of Celtic who have one match in hand.

Glasgow Rangers remained third but lost ground when they were held to a dismal 0-0 draw at home by lowly Clydebank — a result which took them on to 15 points.

JORDANIAN HONOUR LEAGUE

Soccer standings

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Al Faisali	11	8	3	0	18	7	19
Al Wabdat	11	6	4	1	13	3	16
Al Ramtha	12	4	8	0	13	4	16
Amman	12	5	4	3	13	8	14
Al Jadisiyah	11	5	3	3	15	11	13
Al Nasr	11	2	6	3	14	12	10
Al Jazirah	11	2	6	3	13	13	10
Al Karim	11	2	6	3	11	13	10
Al Hussein	11	2	6	3	8	10	10
Al Arabi	12	2	5	5	9	12	9
Al Ahli	11	3	2	6	11	16	8
Al Baqa'a	12	0	1	11	9	37	1

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Fenerbahce fined by UEFA

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — UEFA, the European soccer body, Wednesday announced it has fined Turkish club Fenerbahce Istanbul \$34,880 for "particularly unsportsmanlike conduct" in a European Champions' Cup match last week. The fine follows offensive behaviour toward the referee by Fenerbahce players and officials during and after the second-round, first-leg game last Wednesday against IFK Goeteborg in Sweden, said a UEFA statement. Fenerbahce goalie Yildiz Nurettin was singled out for a five-game ban in European competition for "particularly insulting conduct" toward the referee after the match. Two other players of the Turkish side who were sent off, Kayadur Onur and Durmaz Abdulkemir, were barred for the Nov. 6 return match.

Karpov calls timeout before 22nd game

MOSCOW (AP) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, trailing challenger Garry Kasparov in the final days of the title series, called his final timeout Saturday, the official news agency TASS reported. The 22nd game, in which Karpov will play white, is scheduled for Tuesday. Kasparov has a commanding 11.5 to 9.5 lead in the series, which is limited to 24 games. He can capture the world chess title Karpov has held for 10 years if he wins the next game, or if he holds Karpov to a draw in each of the next two contests.

Toyota team leads Ivory Coast Rally

YAMOUSSOUKRO, Ivory Coast (R) — Former world champion Bjorn Waldegaard of Sweden and Finland's Juha Kankkunen went in search of a splendid one-two success for the Toyota Celica team in Saturday's final leg of the Ivory Coast Rally. The pair held a commanding lead of more than one hour over the 10 other survivors from the original 50-car entry as they began the fourth and final 1,640 km return leg to San Pedro.

Lendl selected Player of the Month

NEW YORK (AP) — Ivan Lendl, the no. 1 player in the world who added two more singles titles to his 1985 total, was named the Nabisco Grand Prix Player of the Month for October. It was announced Friday. The 25-year-old native of Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, who was selected by an international panel of tennis journalists, won the Custom Credit Australian Indoor Tennis Championship at Sydney and the Seiko Super Tennis 1985 at Tokyo in successive weeks without dropping a set.

Anderlecht knocked out of Belgian Cup

BRUSSELS (R) — First division soccer champions Anderlecht were sent tumbling out of the Belgian Cup Friday night in a tense penalty shoot-out after being held to a 1-1 draw by Lierse in a replay. Anderlecht lost the nail-biting 20-shot penalty shoot-out 8-7 after mid-table Lierse equalised two minutes from the end of normal time.

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McEnroe plays coach to Becker

ANTWERP, Belgium (R) — Wimbledon champion Boris Becker's tennis education continued Saturday when he was given a masterly lesson by a rejuvenated John McEnroe in the European Champions' Championship.

McEnroe, showing all his old touch and invention, moved into the final with a smooth 6-3, 6-4 victory and will now meet the winner of the second semifinal between holder Ivan Lendl and Anders Jarryd of Sweden.

Should McEnroe meet and beat Lendl in Sunday's final he will prevent the Czechoslovak from collecting the \$200,000 winner's cheque plus the diamond-encrusted racket valued at \$500,000 on offer.

The racket is the bonus which goes to any player who wins the tournament three times in five years and Lendl, winner in 1982 and 1984, has the prize firmly in

his sights. "I was just trying to get to the final. I'm trying to stop Lendl from winning the racket this year and maybe give myself a chance for next year," said 1983 winner McEnroe.

McEnroe showed his dip in form may be well behind him. "I am playing much better than I was — I feel I am going in the right direction," he said later.

"I am concentrating much better in this tournament and moving well. If I do those things I play pretty well."

Becker, who uncharacteristically ventured to the net only 10 times during the match, was pinned to the baseline by McEnroe's clipped returns.

The booming first service which is the corner-piece of the 17-year-old's game crumbled with his concentration, allowing McEnroe to open up an unbreachable gap

when he snatched Becker's service to go 4-2 up in the first set.

Becker's impatience and lack of experience also let him down, tempting him to take chances.

A series of dubious line-calls helped McEnroe back into the second set after Becker had broken serve and seemed on the verge of pulling back into the game.

McEnroe won three games in a row to draw his way back from 1-3 down to 4-3 up. As shot after shot was called out, Becker stormed at the umpire and linesmen in German, provoking McEnroe to draw a circle on the ground with his racket outside the line to show how far the shot was out.

The scoreline of the match, an echo of the 6-4, 6-3 defeat McEnroe handed Becker in Milan in April, underlined McEnroe's point that "it takes more than winning one tournament to become number one."

Swiss yacht leads after first leg of Whitbread round-the-world race

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) — After pounding for three days through storm-tossed seas, the Swiss yacht UBS Switzerland cruised into Table Bay Friday afternoon under gentle breezes to win the first leg of the Whitbread Round-The-World Sailing Race.

Popping champagne corks and foghorn blasts from nearby work boats greeted the 24.3-metre yacht skippered by Pierre Fehlmann.

His was the first of 15 boats from 10 nations to reach Cape Town after the fleet headed South from Portsmouth, England, Sept. 28.

Two others, both with New Zealand registry, were due at the Cape Town docks sometime Saturday — Lion New Zealand, commanded by Peter Blake, and NZL Enterprise, skippered by Digby Taylor.

The fleet had charged down the west coast of Africa in what unofficially appeared to be record time, until colliding with a fierce storm less than a week out of Cape Town. A number of boats suffered

damage, once a South African yacht now sailing under the U.S. flag, had led until snatching her mast off the coast of South-West Africa.

The yacht limped into the fishing port of Luderitz, where an 28-metre replacement mast had been welded together from steel pipes and awaited stepping.

Officials of the Royal Naval Sailing Association, who are organising the race, said the mast was fashioned by workers at a commercial crayfish-processing plant.

The workers, who knew little about sailing, were coached by the Portlana crew issuing directions over ship-to-shore radio as the yacht struggled toward Luderitz, sailing association officials said.

The second leg of the race starts Dec. 4, when the yachts head across the southern Indian Ocean to Auckland, New Zealand.

The boats set out again Feb. 15 to challenge the southern Pacific and Cape Horn, and head north to the next stop, Punta Del Este, Uruguay.

British face season-long televised soccer drought

LONDON (R) — British soccer fans could face a season-long television blackout unless talks on broadcast rights are revived. Negotiations between the BBC and ITV on one side and the Football League on the other broke down Friday over the number of games to be shown and royalties to be paid.

The dispute has kept league soccer off TV since the start of the season in August and many clubs fear they will lose sponsors and billboard advertising at stadiums if the blackout continues.

"It appears that league soccer will not appear on TV for the remainder of this season and that an irretrievable breakdown in negotiations has occurred," league secretary Graham Kelly told reporters after the talks collapsed.

The Football Association (FA), which oversees the sport on all levels, has promised total support for the league and pledged not to negotiate for TV coverage of cup matches until the dispute is settled.

But FA Chairman Bert Millichip said he had sympathy for the networks, who will want up-to-date coverage of the soccer in their build-up to next summer's World Cup finals in Mexico.

"The league has dictated to us for 20 years how football is shown on TV," BBC negotiator Jonathan Miller said. "They have actually said we must cover so many second and third division games. Now we want the right to choose freely which games to show."

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Sluggish economy in Bahrain pressures foreigners to leave

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Moscow criticises Dutch decision on cruise missiles

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Official Soviet media criticised on Saturday the Netherlands' decision to accept cruise missiles, saying the Dutch government bowed to the will of its NATO allies instead of heeding the desires of the people.

"The Dutch government has capitulated before unceasing pressure being brought to bear on it by the United States and NATO over all the past years," the Soviet News Agency TASS said in a brief dispatch from The Hague.

The decision Friday to deploy 48 cruise missiles "runs counter to the will of the majority of the Dutch population demanding that the government refuse to accept U.S. nuclear weapons on Dutch soil."

Radio Moscow reported: "In The Netherlands, the government has given in to crude pressure from the United States and allowed the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in the country. The government made the decision ignoring the will of many people in the country."

Soviet national newspapers did not carry any word of the missile decision, apparently because the

announcement by Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers late Friday was too late for morning editions.

Mr. Lubbers, who had received letters from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev over the past few months urging his government to reject the NATO deployment plan, justified his coalition's decision by saying that further delay could "give the wrong impression to the Soviet Union."

The Netherlands' 48 cruise missiles, which Dutch parliamentary sources say will be deployed beginning in late 1988, are part of a NATO plan adopted in 1979 that calls for sitting 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in five European nations.

Deployment of the missiles, which NATO says are needed to counter Soviet SS-20s targeted on Europe, has already begun in West Germany, Britain, Belgium and Italy.

The Dutch decision had been

postponed by the centre-left government of former Premier Andries Van Agt. Mr. Lubbers, whose centre-right coalition has been in power for three years, announced in June 1984 that the Dutch would base their decision to deploy on how many SS-20s the Soviets had in place as of Nov. 1, 1985.

A Soviet government statement on Friday insisted that the number of SS-20s aimed at Western Europe is 243. NATO officials say the Soviet Union's SS-20 force totals 441.

Dutch Labour opposition leader Joop Den Uyl described the government's reasoning as nonsense and rubbish, while the trade union federation (FNV) said it would meet on Monday to discuss demonstrations.

As the Dutch cabinet met Friday to decide on deployment, more than 100,000 children stayed away from schools in protests organised by parents and teachers while thousands paraded in towns around the country.

The Soviet Union declared Friday it had considerably fewer than 441 SS-20s. It also offered earlier this week to invite Mr. Lubbers for talks on arms if the Dutch delayed

a decision on cruise.

But the prime minister said Friday night that Moscow's action was "not a real invitation, just an invitation for postponement."

Messages from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev showed Moscow was not prepared to go further than stabilising SS-20 numbers in the European part of the Soviet Union, Mr. Lubbers added.

"That is not sufficient for The Netherlands, because our decision of June 1 last year concerned the number of rockets in the whole of the Soviet Union," he said.

The Netherlands is the last to decide on deployment of five NATO nations picked in 1979 to receive medium-range missiles. Cruise is now due to arrive in The Netherlands in 1988 instead of 1986 as originally planned.

Mr. Lubbers said that at the same time as cruise was deployed, The Netherlands intended to reduce its minor nuclear tasks within the Western alliance to two from four by ending the nuclear strike capability of its F-16 and Orion planes.

He added: "We don't pretend it would lead to tough discussion in the alliance."

Soviet soldier flees to U.S. embassy in Kabul

ISLAMABAD (R) — Embarrassed U.S. diplomats in Islamabad and New Delhi kept silent Saturday about a Soviet soldier who entered the American embassy in Kabul Friday, the second Soviet citizen to flee to U.S. territory in just over a week.

American envoys in close touch with events in Afghanistan, where 115,000 Soviet troops are fighting Muslim rebels, told journalists to ask in Washington about the 19-year old soldier.

"It's a sensitive issue," one senior Western diplomat in New Delhi told Reuters. "The embassy is still trying to establish what he wants."

Unlike a Soviet army private who reached the embassy in 1980 but could not make himself understood, the soldier found a Russian-speaking diplomat in the mission, officials in Washington said Friday.

U.S. officials appear sensitive about the Kabul case since it comes just over a week after a Soviet sailor jumped from his ship in the Mississippi River, and leapt overboard again from a boat taking him back, in what appeared to be a bid for asylum.

The U.S. government came in for a storm of criticism after it handed back sailor Miroslav Medvedev, saying it was satisfied he sincerely wanted to return to the Soviet Union rather than seek asylum in the United States.

It was not clear how the soldier entered the Kabul embassy and whether he was in uniform or not, the diplomats said.

If he agrees, he will be questioned by U.S. officials on whether he wants to defect or return home, the Washington officials said. The Soviet ambassador in Kabul has asked to meet him.

Western diplomats familiar with the modern two-storey embassy in Kabul's fashionable Wazir Akbar Khan neighbourhood told Reuters the front entrance — a gate in a tall spiked iron grill fence — was tightly guarded by three Afghan army soldiers. "They are very cautious," said one envoy who recently visited the building.

"They would really want to know anybody's identity before letting him in."

But the wall around the other three sides of the grounds, which measure about 150 metres square, is low enough in some places to be scaled, he added.

Guatemala votes today after 30 years of army rule

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Guatemalans elect their first civilian president Sunday after three decades of almost uninterrupted military rule, although political and diplomatic sources say the military will retain power behind the scenes.

Few observers expect the poll for president, vice-president, congressmen, mayor and city councils swiftly to resolve the deepening social and economic problems in Central America's most populous and resource-rich country.

"The military are leaving government but not power," one European diplomat said of the election which is expected to go to a second round run-off on Dec. 8.

Another diplomat said the army recognised the need for a democratic election to help attract vital foreign aid, improve the country's image and take ground from leftist guerrillas, who have been battling military governments for more than 20 years.

Human rights organisations rank Guatemala as one of the worst offenders in the Western hemisphere. This prompted former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to cut off military sales in 1977.

But President Reagan would like to resume military sales, contingent on the election of a civilian president.

The election coincides with an upsurge of guerrilla activity in the rugged interior of the country, home of one of the most impoverished peasant populations in Latin America and where, according to the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), 80 per cent live below the poverty line.

In the capital, where several shadowy security forces groups are widely acknowledged by politicians to be acting outside the law, political killings and "disappearances" occur almost daily.

Greenpeace winds up Mururoa protest

AUCKLAND (R) — Greenpeace formally ended its seaborne protest against French nuclear testing in the South Pacific Saturday and said the protest yacht Varangian had left the Mururoa atoll test site.

Steve Sawyer, an official of the environmental organisation, told Reuters the Varangian was sailing for the Cook Islands ending more than six weeks of protest vigil at the test site by a "peace fleet" of four vessels at the peak of the protest.

He said the Varangian had ended its protest after hearing that four crew members of the protest yacht Vega had been expelled from French Polynesia by territorial authorities.

The Vega was arrested after it entered the forbidden 12-mile zone around Mururoa in an unsuccessful bid to delay the start of a new series of nuclear tests there.

Two devices were exploded in the latest series of tests, and New Zealand scientists who monitor

S. Africa blacks out TV protest coverage

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa, in a major clampdown on the media, Saturday banned television crews and photographers from covering protests that have racked the nation for 20 months and featured prominently in world newspapers and television.

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange said pictures of unrest, strikes or boycotts in areas under emergency rule were forbidden except with police permission and non-photographic journalists reporting unrest faced tough curbs. The measure was published in a government gazette Saturday.

President P.W. Botha, whose government blames reporting of the protests for a spate of sanctions and world condemnation of Pretoria, on Thursday warned the foreign media not to go too far in negatively reporting South Africa.

The clampdown, which will wipe the dramatic pictures of violent clashes between police and blacks from world television screens, came as troops and police patrolled the streets of Johannesburg after unrest spilled over into the white city in recent days.

Foreign journalists covering the unrest, in which more than 800 people have died in 20 months, have faced increasing government criticism over what Pretoria sees as biased reporting of South Africa.

Mr. Le Grange said in a statement the government was concerned with the presence of television and other camera crews in centres of unrest which proved to be a catalyst to further violence.

"While the government has no intention of curtailing the right of the public to be informed of current events, it has decided to curb the presence of television and other audio-visual equipment during unrest situations in the emergency areas without the consent of the commissioner of the South African Police," the law and order minister said.

"Only media representative duly accredited with the Department of Foreign Affairs/Bureau for Information or the South African Police will be all-

owed to perform their official duties at an unrest situation within the emergency declared areas. Accreditation cards must be visibly displayed at all times by such representatives."

"Unaccredited members of the media will be barred from such unrest situations while accredited members will be required to report to the officer in charge of the South African police in the area concerned who will render the necessary assistance."

Government officials say that vivid television news items on the protests were a major factor in unsettling foreign bankers earlier this year. In August, the bankers provoked a foreign debt crisis by refusing to renew loans and Pretoria imposed a four-month debt repayment freeze.

South Africa also faces sanctions by the United States and the European Community plus other countries and the clamour for more action against Pretoria is growing constantly.

South Africa has already barred reporters from covering protests in the nation's biggest black township of Soweto near Johannesburg, and under the latest measures reporters must report all protests under police supervision.

More than 170 foreign journalists are at present accredited with the government, while many more have flooded in to cover the unrest that has become one of the world's major news stories.

A bomb explosion rocked central Johannesburg Friday hours after the government poured troops and police in to stop black unrest from taking root.

The bomb, which damaged an office block but caused no casualties, went off despite an unprecedented show of force to deter a repetition of black violence on the previous two Fridays. Armed soldiers patrolled busy streets while cars entering the city were searched.

The ruling National Party on Wednesday suffered major electoral defeats at the hands of white extremists and the relentless black anti-apartheid agitation was one of the factors flamed.

Greenpeace winds up Mururoa protest

AUCKLAND (R) — Greenpeace formally ended its seaborne protest against French nuclear testing in the South Pacific Saturday and said the protest yacht Varangian had left the Mururoa atoll test site.

Steve Sawyer, an official of the environmental organisation, told Reuters the Varangian was sailing for the Cook Islands ending more than six weeks of protest vigil at the test site by a "peace fleet" of four vessels at the peak of the protest.

He said the Varangian had ended its protest after hearing that four crew members of the protest yacht Vega had been expelled from French Polynesia by territorial authorities.

The Vega was arrested after it entered the forbidden 12-mile zone around Mururoa in an unsuccessful bid to delay the start of a new series of nuclear tests there.

Two devices were exploded in the latest series of tests, and New Zealand scientists who monitor

the programme said more were expected.

The protest was led by the ocean-going tug Greenpeace, now in Auckland, after the French Secret Service sabotaged and sunk the group's former flagship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour in July as it was preparing to leave for the test site.

A preliminary hearing against two French agents charged with sabotage and with murdering a Rainbow Warrior crew member is due to start here on Monday.

Mr. Sawyer said Greenpeace would now use the legal proceedings against the two agents as the focus of their protest against the French test programme.

Although the Mururoa protest failed to stop the tests, he said it had been successful in focussing worldwide attention on the programme.

Mr. Sawyer said he had spoken to all four Vega crew members,

including the Rainbow Warrior's skipper Peter Willcox.

"We are relieved that they are all well. It was getting a bit nervous having them held by France for six days with no word from the authorities, no charges against them and differing versions about what was going on," Mr. Sawyer said.

The crew — Australian Chris Robinson, New Zealander Sue Ware, Grace O'Sullivan from Ireland and Willcox, an American — were held on a French naval vessel before being put on commercial flights to Australia and the United States.

Mr. Sawyer, who earlier said he believed France might permanently confiscate the Vega, said Willcox had been told it would be returned to Greenpeace on payment of around \$4,000.

It was not clear if the sum was a fine or a fee for towing it from Mururoa to Tahiti.

French general suspended over tank row

PARIS (R) — A senior French general has been suspended from duty after criticising the quality of tanks supplied to front-line French armoured regiments, the Defence Ministry has announced.

A ministry statement said General Philippe Arnold, head of the key 1st Armoured Division stationed in West Germany, had been suspended after being ordered to appear before Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maurice Schmitt.

Gen. Arnold was reported to have told a group of French journalists that tanks supplied to French units dated back to 1960. "Our armoured units are one or two generations behind the British and the West Germans," some of the tanks date back to 1960.

"We aren't able to take part in firing competitions with our allies any more," he added.

His remarks came only about 10 days before the country's defence budget was due to be discussed in the National Assembly.

Western defence experts said they believed it was the first time since World War II that a senior French officer had been suspended in such circumstances.

His suspension was ordered following a recommendation by Gen. Schmitt to Defence Minister Paul Julies.

The controversial remarks, an almost unheard-of outburst for a serving senior French officer, were made to French journalists visiting the division's headquarters at Treves in West Germany.

In his comments, Gen. Arnold, a former aide de camp of ex-President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, also hit out at recent moves to reorganise the French Armed Forces.

"Because of budgetary restrictions, we have had to put into reserve the equivalent of one company for each regiment of infantry and one battery for every regiment of artillery."

A statement earlier Friday from the Defence Ministry said: "The reorganisation of ground forces is intended to boost mobility and make best use of its tanks and firepower."

Astronauts make up lost time in orbiting laboratory

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Challenger's astronauts enjoyed a "smorgasbord of science" aboard their orbiting laboratory Saturday as they processed metals, checked the growth of plants, monitored a colony of fruit flies and drew blood from one another.

Officials at the Payload Control Centre in West Germany reported that the crew was rapidly catching up after losing several hours Friday repairing two furnaces used to melt metals and grow crystals in weightlessness.

The astronauts were so busy working on the ovens that they canceled a scheduled radio conversation with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

West Germany provided most of the 76 experiments for the mission and paid the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) \$64 million to transport them into orbit in the pressurised Spacelab workshop mounted in the shuttle's cargo bay.

Among the eight astronauts, the largest space crew ever, are West German physicist Ernst Messerschmid and Reinhard Furrer. Dutch physicist Wubbo Ockels, the other non-American, was assigned to the flight by the 12-nation European Space Agency (ESA), which provided several experiments.

lead to producing pure crystals and exotic alloys in space that can't be made on earth because of gravity.

The biological experiments focused on zero gravity's effect on developing cells, and the studies include fertilised frog eggs, one-celled animals, two types of insects and human white blood cells. Life science experiments are monitoring changes in organs, blood and fluid shifts in the Astronauts themselves.

Television pictures relayed from Challenger Saturday showed Messerschmid and Bluford at the furnaces. Messerschmid drawing blood from Ockels, Furrer displaying a container in which seeds of garden cress had started to sprout and an unseen crew member holding up a chamber filled with lively fruit flies.

"On board we have a smorgasbord of science," Ockels said before the flight.

Because of the heavy work load, the crew is divided into two shifts for round-the-clock operations.

A loud, warbling smoke alarm that sounded six times in a short period on Friday caused concern. But after a quick check, Commander Hartsfield reported everything was normal aboard the spacecraft 200 miles above the earth.

"We did fire checks on both sides of the house and with no apparent anomalies," Hartsfield said. "We're not sure what's going on."

The trouble was traced to a faulty sensor in one of two parallel smoke detector circuits, and the flawed circuit was disconnected. The flight, which began Wednesday, will end next Wednesday at Edwards Air Force Base, California.



3 Britons to set off on South Pole walk

LONDON (AP) — Three British explorers were to leave on an 1,412 kilometre walk to the South Pole as they try to retrace the footsteps of Britain's famed Antarctic Voyager, Captain Robert Scott. The trio said they would leave their base camp at Cape Evans in Antarctica on the same date that Scott and his team set out 74 years ago. Expedition leader Robert Swan, 28, Roger Mear, 35, and Gareth Wood, 33, have spent three years researching and planning the trip, which involves more than 50 expedition members and volunteers. The team, travelling on skis and hauling their supplies on sleds, expect to complete the journey in about 75 days, averaging a little more than 16 kilometres a day, to arrive at the South Pole in mid-January.

Woman kills 2 at shopping centre

PHILADELPHIA (R) — A woman fired a rifle at "anybody and everybody" at a suburban shopping mall, killing two people and wounding eight, authorities said. "Hurry up and kill me. You know I'm guilty. I've committed terrible acts. You should have killed me on the spot," Sylvia Seegrist, 25, declared when arraigned for murder. She shot dead a two-year-old boy and a 64-year-old man. The man's wife, seeing him shot, suffered a heart attack. Two children and two teenagers were among the injured. "Sylvia finally ran amok," Seegrist's minister, Allen Hughes, told Reuters. He said she had been treated in mental hospitals 12 times in the last 10 years, most recently for trying to strangle her mother last year. Police Chief George Hill of Springfield township, where the incident occurred, said: "She opened fire on anybody and everybody in her path." He said Seegrist parked her car and then began shooting at people who were using an automatic teller machine outside the shopping centre, hitting two of them. Hill said she then entered the mall and continued firing her .22-calibre semi-automatic rifle at random, hitting eight more.

Brynnor leaves bulk of estate to widow

NEW YORK (R) — Actor Yul Brynnor, who died aged 65 on Oct. 10, left the bulk of his estate to his widow, Kathy Lee Brynnor. In his will, The 15-page will, made last July 1, was offered for probate in Manhattan surrogate court, where the estate was listed at "more than \$500,000." In addition to an apartment near the United Nations in Manhattan and the lifetime use of a home in Cambridge, France, the widow was bequeathed jewellery, artworks, furniture and about 90 per cent of the estate. A daughter, Lark Lipert of Berlin, Germany, was left \$25,000 and another daughter Victoria Brynnor of Vaud, Switzerland, was left \$50,000 outright and the income for life from a \$100,000 trust fund. To his son Rock Brynnor, of Pawling, New York, Brynnor left \$50,000 outright and his interest in the Hard Rock Cafe businesses in New York and London. Two other daughters, Mia and Melody, received the lifetime interest from a trust fund made up of about 10 per cent of the estate.

Warning label to alert parents to 'explicit lyrics'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The recording industry agreed to place warning labels or print the words to songs on album covers to aid parents who want to know if their children are buying and listening to music containing explicit references to drugs, sex or violence. Prominent parents abandoned a drive for guidelines and a rating system and agreed to an arrangement including a label warning: "explicit lyrics" — parental advisory. Under the agreement, recording companies in the United States could print the words of songs on the album jacket instead of using the advisory. Because there is no space for printed lyrics on a cassette, a statement "see LP for lyrics" will be a substitute that can be used by companies taking this option. Singers with contracts giving them authority to dictate the design of album covers will be free to ignore the agreement. Ann Kahn, national president of the Parent-Teacher Association, said her 5.6-million-member group will campaign to alert parents to the meaning of the cassette labels.

Cubans hold mass protest at U.S. mission in Havana

HAVANA (R) — A carefully orchestrated mass protest outside the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana could indicate that Cuban leader Fidel Castro has finally given up hope of better relations with President Reagan, diplomats said Saturday.

About 10,000 Cubans chanting anti-American slogans and insults demonstrated outside the seafront building for about three hours Friday to protest against an alleged overflight of Cuba by an SR-71 high-altitude spy plane.

It was the first such demonstration for five years and diplomats noted that the mission had been spared any public protests during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in 1983, when 24 Cubans were killed, or for the recent start-up of the controversial Radio Martí U.S. station.

Many of the protesters told

Reuters they had been given time off work or college and told to go to the mission. The speed and efficiency of the mobilisation also indicated it was far from the "spontaneous" event described by the authorities.

"Very little is spontaneous in a tightly-run Communist state like Cuba and, apart from underlining how bad relations are, it is difficult to say why the protest was held now," a senior European diplomat said.

The alleged spy flight was the sixth during the Reagan administration and the second since August, according to Cuba. The earlier incidents provoked no similar response.

Some diplomats said the well-publicised protest could help stir up enthusiasm for the "Red Sunday" of voluntary work in honour of the Russian Revolution.

Jury unable to reach verdict in trial of FBI agent

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Jurors in the spy trial of former FBI agent Richard Miller said Friday they are unable to agree on a unanimous verdict on any of the seven charges against Miller, the only FBI agent ever tried for espionage.

But U.S. district Judge David Kenyon said he would instruct the jurors again, tell them to relax over the weekend and return Monday to try again to reach a verdict.

The jury's message came in a note to the judge, the seventh they had sent since beginning deliberations on Oct. 18. They had spent about 56 hours over 11 days conferring behind closed doors and listening to repetitions of testimony.

The jurors had assessed testimony from some 100 witnesses as well as massive amounts of documentary and electronic evidence admitted during the trial.

"After careful consideration of the evidence, and all of the testimony, the jury is unable to reach a unanimous verdict on any of the counts," said the note, signed by all 12 members of the panel.

Miller, 48, faces a possible maximum penalty of life in prison if convicted on all seven counts of espionage.

Miller is charged with passing classified documents to the Soviet Union in exchange for promises of \$65,000 in cash and gold. His co-defendants, Svetlana Ogorodnikov and her husband, Nikolay, pleaded guilty and have been sentenced to jail.

Jurors heard 11 weeks of testimony and arguments containing two depictions of Miller — the prosecution's portrait of a bitter, vengeful failure easily recruited as a spy by his Soviet lover, or the defence's view of a well-meaning FBI misfit.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR BELLAH

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 —** Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ QJ985 ♠ 7 ♠ 83 ♠ KJ10762
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1NT Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?
- Q.2 —** As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ KJ984 ♠ A876 ♠ 08 ♠ Q6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Dble ?
What action do you take?
- Q.3 —** Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 4 ♠ QJ10762 ♠ 083 ♠ 472
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Dble 3 ♠ ?
What action do you take?
- Q.4 —** Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 4385 ♠ 010762 ♠ AK975
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?
- Q.5 —** As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 03 ♠ J1072 ♠ Q95 ♠ K1092
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 1NT
Pass Pass Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?
- Q.6 —** As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ Q9852 ♠ 933 ♠ 01076 ♠ AK
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?